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VOLUME XVIII.

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 49.

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Agricultural.

HEAT GROWING IN FREINCE

Arrived at by Experiments-The Effects of Manuring upon the Crops Different Solls.

our Paris Correspondent. all absorbing problem for Frenchand perhaps other-agriculturists, is to take wheat growing cemunerative. Prices ow have descended to what they were a entury ago. In the old world land is tandicapped with an excess of taxation. gainst this the cheap wheat centres, as ralis, the United States, Canada, and so India, are not-so weighted, but they to meet the expense of transport one and then. Continental farmers aim to produce more grain per acra, nd their rival competitors to-secure the eapest facilities for transport. Perhaps is well that on each side there is a limit to ons of the commercial struggle.

the total expenses per acre for the tion of wheat are, say 160 fr.; the to be secured is from 10 to 22 fr. per The yield becomes then the factuatng factor, and dependent on climate, culre, richness of soil and not only sound climatic-suited seed. It is only now pers.commence to perse ve the importe of the latter influence on harvest re ns Assume the bushe of wheet to igh 66 lbs., and the yield per acre towary om five to forty bushels-the quarter being ight bushels. If one farmer only raises minimum- as in parts of Australia, and e maxis um. as In the United States rance. Manitoba and good wheat soils in ngland, the solution of the problem lies n how to produce the difference, that is bushels or 19 cwts, per acre. In some ses soil and climate forbid the attempt; others high farming must be resorted to. There are matural laws that regulate the tivation of wheat in temperate zones. In climates, wheat only is possible where rainfall is slight. The culture of a lant, both as to soil and climate, is assenally contingent. The natural conditions here that culture takes piece, demand sacily some modifications in the probut above all, in the manurings, fir awes has pertinently observed that the ment to enrich the soil for wheat ic hed by the fact that the profit expectwill not pay the increased outlay for re. The disturbing elements in coman only be regulated or equalized, by ct experiment. Some essays in this

equied than from foreign samples. Native grain, weighing 64 lbs to the ms; on the loam, 14; on the sandy. Other results: When the soil was prepared, and the seed spaced ten s, the yield for native selected wheat ery superior to ordinary local kinds culture, About one-seventh of the dal corn raised in France, is employed as ed, and it is calculated 20 times too much eign samples, "Nursery" and "Hunter," and drill on ten inch spaces. apared with the best of the native rieties, were respectively .49 and .44 per

on Mathiende Dombasle, in the cost

ance, an clay, sandy clay, sandy and

eons soils, with different varieties of

In the assimilation of lime, potash, phoswith the food matters absorbed, He got a verdict of six cents.

The more the roots are developed the greater will be the surface in contact with the soil, and consequently the better the plant will be fed and developed. In a rich clay soil, the roots of wheat are vigorous, large in diameter and less rumerous than in poor land. In sandy, but above all, in clay soils, the roots are more capillary, fine, long and more abundant. And these differences in the roots are alike uniform

with the same wheats raised on such soils. It is by the direct contact of the rootlets with the solid food materials that nourish the plant, and not by the absorption of these sune materials in a state of dissolution in the bosom of the soil, as was formerly believed and that a few still maintain. Toe practical conclusion of this is that the soil fertilizing matters too perfectly reduced and regulariy distributed.

rocts, and in proportion as the soil is boor. or the materials of nutrition irregularly disseminated that development will be greater. Somewhat as animals will have to range over a greater space where food is scanty, in order pens of three, and by the head, and the to secure sufficient for the totality of their wants. This will be still more striking from another point of view. When wheat is sown broadcast, about \$20 grains fall to the square yard; not more than 180 seeds at most, germinate, each sending up one, two. but rarely more than three or four stems. The one-third of the seed is lost, by drought decay, or consumed by birds and vermen. As previously alluded to, if the seed be planted at distances of ten inches, there there will be some 64.000 stems to the acres but if broadcast about 750,000, say one plant to each square inch of surface, being ten times more for the same space of ground than when the seed is drilled. The roots of the plants are thus checked in their development by over-crowding; there is the impossibility that ten can develop as well as one; the roots are restrained in their work: the stooling is effected badly, per haps not at all, and finally, as is well known. the yield will be less than the drilled-in corn, while exacting about 18 times more

It has also been demonstrated that when the roots have full play in wide sowings and good soils, the efficacy of manuring has been nil. In other words the wheat's roots the preponderating advantages of greater unoccunied space. But if wheat be spaced on a sandy soil there will not be much difference in the yield. Add however organic matters, bring the light up to the level of South Lyons, \$3 50. loamy soil, and the wide sowing will exhibit the same positable anmanured rich elev.

seed.

But here is a curious result from the ex periments at the esstern agronomic station. Or a calcareous soil extremely poor in plent food, the spesing of wheat exhibited no superiority in stield over that sown broadcast, but the moment the sail received an application of pulverized dephosphorised seoriæ, the seturn was tripled, although the fertilizer contained 50 per cent of its weight of lime. This addition of lime to a calcareous soil was proof that the action of the phosphoric acid of the scorice is not affected by the natural excess of lime in the soil. The acorize contains from eight to 24 per ent of phosphoric acid. associated with 40 to 50 per cent of lime, in addition to oxides

of iron and manganese, plus sulphur. The presence of the metallic oxides even when as high ac 10 per cent, offers no danger to vegetation. Doses of the clinker dust, from four to 28 cwta, following the sichness of the soil, may be applied per acre with impunity. It cannot be too well re membered, the importance of humas in sandy and very calearoous soils. In the famous black-soils of Eussia, whose fertility is proverbial, the disparity in returns a compared with soils equally and even richer in mineral plant food, is enormous The difference resides in the humus. If the light soils be enriched by 50, or even 100 per cent of peat, their fertility will be increased The organic matter through the action of its microbes, and by combining with the incoluble mineral matters of the soil, aids in dive wheat culture and differences of the production and perfect distribution of ds will be found to be essentially local, piant food. And the fertility of the soil will be raised and maintained, in propertion to the employment of the peat or humans. have been made at the agronomic The addition of clay will act similarly-

iglish and mative wheats. The aim was The important experiments in question ow, that by judicious selections of revealed an unexpected result. The ortive wheats, equally prolific and more dinary proportion of grain to straw, is as 23 while and more precocious varieties could to 50. But on poor, sandy soils, the proportion was 35, and on loams 25. There is no scientific explanation of this fact, but it hel, was sown on the clay soil, it, stooled a conjectured that in poor soils the plant concentrates all its energies on the develop nent of the seed, in order to secure the per petuation of its species. In conclusion the solution of the wheat growing problem on the continent, or in France at least, is this: till the soil well; add per acre, if the land be not sufficiently rich, eight cwts. of powdered scorie-cost 35 fr., and in spring, is sown. Hence a willful loss for con- top dress with 130 lbs, of nitrate of sodaskion. Further, the best ears of the cost, 37 fr., select the best seed, sift it well,

both on root and cereal crops. As a counter

proof, the addition of turf to clay soils, pro.

duced no marked superiority in fertility.

J. M. OLMSTEAD, of Hobart, Delaware Co., N. Y., brought suit against S. W. Rich, a large bee-keeper of the town, claiming rus, etc., the roots of plants act the \$1,200 would about cover the damages to balogous part of the stomach in animals in himself and family from the "vicious bees."

STOCK SALES.

On Tuesday last the flock of registered Merino sheep, owned by W. J. Gage, of South Lyon, Oakland County, was sold at auction. The day was fine, and a good crowd was in attendance, among whom we noticed a number of veteran breeders, such as J. E. Gilmore and D. P. Dawey, of Genesee County, Henry Doane, of South Lyon, Hon. Wm. Ball, of Livingston, Mr. Bradley, of Wayne, L. S. Sprague, of Farmington, P. Voorheis, of Clarkston, Adam Diehl, of Milford, and a large numher of young breeders. Mr. L. D. Lovewell did the selling, and did it well. He was all business, and when he chanced to catch the eye of the FARMER representative he can never be in too good tilth, nor the promptly knocked down a pen of three ewes to him with neatness and dispatch. As there is not room at his desk for three sheep It is by instinct that the plant develops its and himself, the FARMER man had to decline the pleasures and profits of ownership. The flock numbered about 80 head, of all ages, some of the breeding ewes being well advanced in years. The ewes were sold in

> are as follows: Lot 1-Nos. 102, 862 and 118, W. Tenney, South Lyon, \$6 per head. Lot 2-Nos. \$66, 104 and \$60, J. Prosser, Brighton, \$5.

Lot 3-Nos. 192, 196 and 198, J. Prosser, Brighton, \$12. Lot 4-Nos. 152, 200 and 202, J. Prosser. Brighton, \$6.50. Lot 5-Nos. 186, 188 and 190, J. Prosser,

Brighton, \$15.75. Lot 6-Nos. 338, 842 and 343, P. Voorheis. Clarkston, \$11.25 per head. Lot 7 - Nos. 146, 756 and 160, H. H.

nith, South Lyon, \$6.75. Lot 8-Nos. 367, 296 and 92, A. P. Renwick, Ann Arbor, \$8. Lot 9-Nos. 132, 207 and 201, W. Tenney, South-Lyon, \$3.25. Lot 10—Nos. 194, 148, and 152, A. M.

mith, South Lyon, \$14.25. Lot 11-Nos. \$50, 138 and 158, H. H. Smith, South Lyon, \$14.75. Lot 12-Nos. 136, 146 and 154, M. Richardson, South Lyon, \$10.75. Lot 13-Nos. 112, 116 and 194, Frank

Holden, Brighton, \$7.75. Lot 14-Nos. 108, 122 and 126, H. H. Smith, South Lyon, \$5. Lot 15-Nos. 110, 79 and 94, A. Holleneck, South Lyon, \$3.75. Lot 16-Nes. 120, 128 and 162, E. L.

been nil. In other words the wheat's roots Frank Holden, of Brighton, at an advance found the maxima of their nourishment, in of \$1 per head.—ED.] 17-Nos. 130, 140 and 142, A. Hollen-

beck, South a jon, Lot 18-Nos. 219, 229 and 220, A. Hollenback, \$4.75.

Lot 20-Nos. 63, 55 and 5, E. I. Arms, Lot 21-Nos. 166, 168 and 176, P. Voereis, Clarkston, \$5.50.

Lot 23-Nos. 182, 186 and 188, A. Halnbeck, \$4:25 Let 24 -Nes. 190, 194 and 196, A. Hol-

enbeck, \$3. Lot 25—Nes. 198, 204 and 144, A. Holleneck, \$2. Lot 26→Nos. 154, 174 and 180, George

Hughes, South Lyon, \$9. Lot 27-Nos. 184, 194, 200 and 202, A. P. Renwick, Ann Arbor, \$2.50. Lot 37-Not catalogued, sold to W. P.

Maran, Ann Arbor, at \$2 per head. The stock ram. Success (H. R. Dewey 33), was finally bid in by Mr. Gage at \$50. Four young rams were catalogued, but as there was no demand at what the owner thought they ought to bring they were left

The next der Mr. J. S. Flint, of Somerset, offered his kerd of Shorthern cattle at the seckson fair grounds. Only a few perple were in attendance, and they were mostly breeders who had plenty of cattle. After Col. Mann had worked hard for over an hour to sell a few head at terribly low figures, the owner stopped the sale. The parties purchasing were as fellews, the prices all being under a hundred dellars:

Diana Gwynne, 5th (Gwynne) to J. C. harp, Jackson. Governess Gwynne 2d (Gwynne), to H W. Darling, Arland.

Lucy 27th, (White Ecse), to Walter High ns. Jackson Beauty Gwynne (Gwynne), to Ames F. Wood, Masor

Heifer calf of above to: J. C. Sharp, Jack-Beauty Gwynne 2d (Gwynne), to Theodore King, Parma. Diana Gwynne 2d (Gwynne) to Walter

Higgins, Jackson. Elle 35th (Flora), to John Carey, Jack-Ella 36th (Flora), to Geo. O. Wright,

Proud Duke 2d (White Rose), to Geo. O. Wright, Litchfield. Cadenza Duke 7th (Gwygne), to Thomas Zackrider, Jackson. Covernor Yaple (Gwynne), to F. & Ken-

nedy, Jackson. After Mr. Flint had withdrawn his cettle. Jacob Ginder, of Adrian, who was advertised to sell six head, announced that he could make more money driving his cattle home than selling at such figures, and he would therefore withdraw his also. This ended the sale, and everybody started for

good time to sell eattle in Michigan.

SAYS the American Miller: "Between six and eight million dollars were lost in the California wheat deal. This vast amount came out of the Bank of Nevada, for Dresbach and Rosenfeld were men of emparatively moderate means. The corner closed most of the mills in California, for while wheat advanced flour remained stationary. The only redeeming feature about the whole wretched business was that this particular corner did benefit the farmer. Several million dollars were actually paid

out to farmers."

FARM ECONOMY.

It is much easier to lay down a principle or rule of action as a guide for others to follow, than to practice the precept. So we find in the reports of farmers' clubs, and in teachings of writers for the agricultural press, formulas for an economic food ration. and the number of pounds per day required for the sustenance and growth of farm animals. Yet when the individual farmer comes to take an inventory of his limited forage and grain, rendered scant by the vicissitudes of the season, and to consider how far it will go toward the wintering of his farm animals, and what will be necessary for him to purchase, the question of economy becomes an intricate one, notwithstanding the unlimited supply of economic advice. If he asks for help through his farm journal, the answer will involve either a close estimate, or an actual weighing of his entire supply and the individual inspection of each ration, or else requiring it to be weighed in order to follow out the instructions. Farmers as a rule are not yet up to all the requirements of numbers of those sold and their purchasers such a critical programme, but they generally are aware of the fact that farm teams, that are not called upon to perform daily labor, will winter very well upon straw with a moderate daily allowance of grain. They will not have the nerve and vim of hay fed animals, but neither will they stamp out the floors and kick down the partitions to their stalls, for want of other exercise to tone down their energy. Clover hay is a very natural and destrable winter food for sheep, but straw and stalks will answer a very good purpose, if supplemented by about a gill of corn each per day. This will amount to about half a bushel for four months feeding, or at 50 cents per bushel, it will be \$25 for \$60 sheep. No farmer can afford to risk an expenditure of 25 cents per head, even if he has to buy his grain. There is no economy in keeping sheep, unless they can be wintered to come through in a thrifty condition. There will always be individual animals in every flock, either young or old, that will fail under scrimped feed or want of care. The lamb crop is sacrificed and at least a pound of wool per Lot 16—Nes. 120, 128 and 1985, Arms, South Lyon, \$10.25. These were afterwards transferred by Mr. Arms to of grain. If any stock on the farm must have short rations, don't pirch on the flock have short rations, don't pirch on the flock of sheep. Corn can now be laid down, already shelled, at any factor's railroad station in the State, for less han his local market has paid him for an average of five years past. A telegram lest evening from Chicago offered a car load of high grade mixed corn for 41 cents. The commission is a half-cent per bushel, and the freight here eight cents per 160 lbs., which will a selection, "The Farmer in Society" read bring the corn at a trifle less than 40 cents per bushel. If a farmer feeds corn rather than sell at that rate, the deductions from his practice are quite worthless indeed, if he mize," which we are glad to be able to fails to buy to feed when it is worth no more. The short rations we are compelled to accept as a loss, which ne foresight or wise planning could have prevented; but it is not wise to attempt to cheat the farm ani-

> There is an economy which sacrifices some of our personal, desires which is commendable on occasions like the present sea-

mals out of what is their just due from us,

under the obligations which we have as-

sumed by their ownership, and thus try to

ourselves over again. It is like setting

dogs on the breachy animals, in our anger

at their strespass, and then set to work to

mend the fence which they broke down in

their eagerness to escape. There may be

farmers with exceeding short supplies for

the amount of stock on the tarm, who are

unable to purchase grain. The manifest

'get even" with Nature. We only cheat

The faded coat may duty for another year, or the old earrlage earry us to cherch in quite as worshipful a frame of mind as could be induced in a new one; but the nickel saved out of the usual dime when the box is passed, or a cheaper rew, are not commendable economics. It is well to make our financial exigencies an excuse to forbear, the allurements of the perambulating theatrical show, but farmers cannot afford to scrimp their real mental furnish ings which papers and magazines and books supply, by discontinuing their usual yearly subscriptions and purchases. Those new readers of the FARMER, who have sub-To those who have it for a year or more, this hint is superflaous. Their economies will not begin here. If the the train feeling that the present is not a boys are attending school at the neighborjuz village do not send them off with thick boots and rusty clothes, because the crops are short, or your spasm of sconomy has suddenly come on. Felt boots and rubbers may be cheap, last well, and keep the feet dry, but an uncouth dress of any kind in a public school will grind into his manhood, and be such a perpetual penance that some of the virtues worth saving in a boy will die. We do not make presidents and governors of boys nowadays, who go to school in coon skin cans, and munch rye bread for a luncheon, whatever were the customs a tandred years ago. Send the boys and girls to school, their

chance is now, and you cannot afford to project a drouth over their summer because your literal crops have failed. Farmers will be short in their incomes, and trade will feel the reflection and ought to. The economies of the farm will be felt by those who deal in luxuries, but the necessities must be sustained, if we have to borrow or another year's promises to make the short-

A. C. G. Reported for the Michigan Farmer. THE GRASS LAKE FARMERS' CLUB.

Upon arriving at the house of S. P. Dorr et 13 and seeing the twenty or more buggies arranged about the yard, it was evient that there was a large attendance at the club. Entering we behold 60 or more who were arranging themselves in groups or about the table preparatory to partaking of refreshments.

one and one-half and two inch augurs and After satisfying the inner man the club square, comprise a list of some wood workwas opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Carter, followed by a piece of music, Sweet Summer is Past"

The paper by Mrs. Eva Barber on the subject of "Fashion" was well written She spoke of the advantages the present ashions have over those of olden times especially in the matter of dress and the arrangements and furnishings of our homes. While she did not believe entirely in the old adage "Better be out of the world than out of the fashion" still we are all more or in all our dealings to be careful, honest and less in fluenced by them. She was sorry the prudent. calling of the farmer was so much underestimated; thought the time was not far distant when this would be radically changed.

It was evident by the remarks that followed that the members of this club are not in the least ashamed of their occupation or the company they keep.

Mrs. Carter spoke of the drudgery of ousework, that by some it was considered belittling to do such work; but she did not the matter of dress a person ought to wear particularly observed.

Mrs. Hobert thought that although women were generallly looked upon as the leaders of fashion, from her own observation she thought men would discard clothes er hats that were out of fashiom as quickly as

women. After this question had been well disby Mrs. A. D. Berger. This was followed by music. Mr. Crafts then read a paper on the subject "How Shall Farmers Econofurnish in full:

How shall farmers economize, is a subject in which we are all interested. Economy is the greatest of all arts, for it is first in supplying our wants. Economy avoids all waste and extravagance and applies money to the best advantage. It is a word that has been studied by all classes of mer more than any other word in the English language, but we as farmers of to-day must study it carefully and to a purpose if we would succeed. In the first place, how can we economize? We must study to make the cost of production come under what a thing will bring when sold. How can we do this with wheat at the prices now, and the yield what it was this year? I think this impossible. But we must raise more wheat on less

duty of such is to sell off, even at prices which may seem a sacrifice, so much of their acreage, thereby raising it with less capital stock, as will bring the remainder within the invested, for if by more thorough tillage we means of their supply for their proper keepcan raise as much wheat on twenty acres as we formerly did on thirty, we have saved the interest on ten acres of land, which at \$60 per acre, for two years at seven per cent is eighty-four dollars. If this other ten acres are in grass as it should be it will be growing some stock and also enriching the land, so that it will be better enabled to perform the extra duty that will be expected of it. We have the consolation of knowing that Michigan does not often disappoint us as it has done this year. And I think from what others older than myself have told me that the insect will not trouble us as badly this year as last on account of the cold wet weather. To depend on wheat alone with land and labor so high and wheat so low is not economy. And how the farmer that depends on wheat alone can live, I do not know. We must have a mixed farming. Ask a successful farmer how he has brought his land up to the high state of cultivation: he will say by elover, plaster and stock. I would say especially sheep, as they bring in emi-annual returns, wool in the spring, and sheep or lambs in the fall. Sheep will also thrive where other stock will grow poor. I would be in favor of mutton sheep, on acequat of our nearness to market compared to those farther west, which does not make the difference with wool. I would keep as

many kinds of stock as I could, but keep no more than I could keep well. All stock that is fed on the farm will necessarily enrich the land, and we should study the needs of our farms, in order to apply the manure where it will do the most good. We must use our brains more, even if we use our hands less. Another thing is care of farm

when time is valuable. Attention to details in farming is just as necessary as any branch of business. Each sheep goes to make up the flock and the wants of each must be especially looked after. The weak lamb must be nursed and not left to live or die as it can. Care of little things will make a man successful in any pursuit in life, and some one has said that we would even be happier if we would gather up the minute particles of happiness which every moment offers us. "Stretching out his hand to catch the stars, man forgets the flowers at his feet, so beau iful, so fragrant, and so various." I would also recommend a work shop in which to do many small pieces of work, which would not only cost money but would also take the time of driving to the shop. As fer tools, a great many are not necessary. A jack plane, a smoothing

ing tools. Many more are convenient. While we are striving to succeed on the farm, let us remember our social interest. It is not economy to make farm life so unattractive that our children will seek the cities. Let us furnish them amusements at home, let us educate them to see beauty in all things around them; a man sees a flower, a botanist sees a hundred beautiful things in it that the man did not. Let us remember

plane; fine, coarse and rip saw; chisel and

mallet: draw-shave: brace and bits: one.

Another thing which I would recommend

would be keeping complete accounts of our whole business. A merchant that did not keep his business in his books so that at any time he could tell how much he had made or lost, would be a very slack business man. How many farmers can tell how much their wheat has cost them to a certainty, or even the cost of his living? The majority of farmers cannot tell at the end of the year whether they have made or lost consider it so in the least, and it ought not money in their business. A few minutes to be the fashion to so consider it. That in each day would suffice to keep a man thoroughly posted in his business. For five such styles as were the most becoming to years I kept a record of all things done on them. In the matter of hats and the ar- the farm, the direction of the wind, the state rangement of the hair this cught to be of the weather and thermometer, all accounts and memoranda of special events. From this book I have counted the cost of a bashel of wheat; it varied from 55 to 69 cents Let us not degrade our calling, or let our calling degrade us, for it is an honorable calling. It was in ancient times considered the most honorable business

man could engage in. Not until slaves were cussed by both ladies and gentlemen, the used to work the ground was farming conest compliment a man could receive was to be called a husbandman. It is honorable today, and the farmers hold the government in their hands. Organized effort will bring the farmers any legislation they wish. Let us see to it that our influence is on the side of right.

> In the discussion which followed, Mr. Raymond thought that the greatest waste on the farm was the lack of care taken with farm implements; that a binder ought to cut 100 acres per year for 10 years if properly cared for: that care should be paid to details in the matter of farming; that by practicing rotation in cropping we might do with a smaller number of fields.

Mr. W. S. Crafts coincided in the remarks nade by Mr. Raymond, thought if a farmer could not buy and pay for the best a cheaper tool would be economy. In the matter of fences he had never vet found any so chear or durable as one made out of white oak

Mr. Brower thought the best always the cheapest. Thought every farmer should provide himself with chisels, saws, vise, and the like; thought if a good portable fence could be invented it would be econo. my to the farmer to use it.

F. D. Wells thinks farmers buy too many tools: small farmers might combine to buy such tools as binders, drills, and the like: was going to get his farm into grass as much as possible; was going to build some smooth wire fence; thought that farming carried on as in the west with very large farms does not pay.

Mr. Carter thought the old cross rail ence the most expensive that could be built on account of ground occupied. Saw a fence at the State Fair that would be the coming fence, made of spring wire; parties who wished such a fence could have it put up for 65 cts per rod, with iron posts, which could be had for 20 cts a piece; thought the fence would last generations.

C. D. Preston thinks it is economy ave the best of fences; thinks it is great economy to keep accounts in your business; has saved many dollars by so doing. Many others expressed themselves upon this ubject whom we haven't space to mention. Suffice it to say this was one of the best meetings we have yet had. At the next neeting of the club, Nov. 9, which will be eld at Mr. W. S. Crafts', Mrs. Rowe and Miss Clark will have papers on cooking, and papers by Messrs. Dwelle and Croman on the cost of raising horses and cattle.

THE exports of apples Astronomy York for the week ending October 14,927 bbls., valued at \$40,240. Britain; 306 bbls., value \$615, to the Con cared for will almost outlast two that are left to stand in the storms of summer and winter. Also care of fences a post set, a nent, and 323 bbls., value \$780, to South

nail driven in time, may save a day's work A CLEVELAND HAY FOR MICH+ GAN.

Mr. E. Helber, of Saline, has just brought home from the stables of Blair Bros. & Corry, Aurora III., the Cleveland Bay stallion Lord Weniock, imported from England six or seven weeks ago. Lord Wenlock is a two-year-old, weight upwards of 1,250 lbs., and one of the grandest Clevelands that ever came from England. He came from the celebrated stud of Mr. James F. Crowther, Winfield, Yorkshire, England, and has been entered for registry in Vol. I, America Cleveland Bay Stud Book. Mr. Crowther. speaking of this colt in his catalogue, says of him: "He is a grand colt, a real gera, one of the stars of the stud, a horse of great promise and quality and will make a value ab'e stock horse. Won first prize at Stoken. ly, Eug. The following is his breeding: Bay: foaled in 1885; bred by John Petch; Broughton, Stokesty, Yorkshire, England. Sire, Wonderful Lad (536); g. sire, Carston (79); g. g. sire, Wonderful Lad (914); g. g. g. sire, Master George (293): g. g. g. g. sire, Favorite (740). Dam by Barnaby; g. sire, King George; g. g. sire, King George; g. dam by Bondholder.

The above breeding has been passed upon ov the editing committee of the Coach-Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and found correct and certified to by the Secretary, Mr. John White, on the 30th day of May, 1887. We congratulate Mr. Helber on securing such a well-bred specimen of this fine family of horses.

COOK COUNTY QUARANTINE.

The American Fat Stock Show Exhibits Excepted.

The Commission of Agriculture has modified the pieuro-pneumonia regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The See retary of the State Board of Agriculture has received from Dr. Salmon, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, the following order in reference to cattle going to and from the American Fat Stock Show to be held in the Exposition Building, Chicago, Nov. 8, 1887:

Permission is hereby granted to transport cattle by rail for exhibition at the Fat Stock Show, to be held in the Exposition Building, Chicago, III die by 1887, der quarantine by this department on account of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Cat tle from Cook County, Ill., may be admitted accompanied by a permit signed by the chief inspector for Illinois of the Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that they have been examined by an inspector of the Bureau from contagious pieuro pneumonia; the must also be accompanied by affidavits from the owner and two other reputable citizens of the county showing that they have not been exposed to said disease with six months prior to the date of such at-Cattle from the Union Stock Yards at Chicago may be admitted without

special permits.

Permission is also hereby granted to transport animals which have been at the Fat Stock Show by rail from the exposition milding to any part

providing the regulations ?:-

tion building during said show are unloaded from the cars at this building and taken directly into it, and that all cattle removed for shipment to other counties or States are loaded in ears at the exposition building and are allowed to go to no other place places in Cook County.

The necessary transportation permits to accompany animals leaving the show will be issued by the chief inspector at his off a room 725, No. 218 La Salle St., Chicago, ill NORMAN J. COLMAN, Commissioner of Agriculture

Sale of Improved Stock.

On Wednesday, November 2d, Mr. Sew ard Chaffee, of Byron, Shiawassee Co., will offer at public sale on his farm, twenty head of Shorthorn cattle, among them a number of fine young bulls, twenty head of Poland Chinas and fifteen registered Merino rams, one and two years old. All this stock is to be sold without reserve, and it is all recorded or eligible to record. The cattle are in good shape, and there are a number of good cows in the herd which are sure to make money for the purchaser. The hoge are a good lot, and as the outlook is favorable for the business, here is a good opportunity to make a start. Mr. Chaffee's farm is easy of ecess, only two miles from Byron station on the Toledo and Ann Arbor Hailroad, which makes close connections at Durand for all points east, west, north and south He will meet all visitors at the Byron depot with conveyances. The terms of sale are iberal. Col. Mann will do the selling, and he atways pushes business through in good shape. We look for a large gathering of Shorthorn, sheep and swine breeders, and ively sale.

This Treasury Department has decided that nineteen blooded rams of the Shropshire breed recently brought into the State through this port, and upon which duty was assessed, are entitled to free entry under the provision of the free list for and male specially imported for breeding purposes. The collect r was instructed to refund the duties exacted, and was informed hat animals of this character are not ex-

To Tell the Age of a Horse.

tell the age of any horse Phapect the lower jaw of course; The six front teeth the tale will tell, And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold Before the colt is two years old; Before eight weeks two more will come; Eight wonths, the "corners" cut the gui

The outside grooves will disappear From middle two in just one year, In two years, from the second pair; th three, the "corners," too, are bare. At two, the middle "nippers" drop;

As three, the second pair can't stop; When four years old, the third pair goes; At five, a full new set he shows,

The deep black spots will pass from view At six years from the middle two; Phe second pair at seven years; At eight, the spot each "corner" clears

At nine, the black spots will withdraw The second pair at ten are white; Eleven Ands the "corners" light. At-time goes on, the horsemen know

From middle " nippers," upper jaw,

The oval teeth three-sided grow; mex longer get, project before "M twenty, when we know no more

WAIRY OR BARE LEGS FOR DRAFT HORSES.

An English journal recently published ar extended article on this subject, from which we take the following extracts as of interest to our draft horse breeders:

Judging from the prevailing fashion among some of our cart-horse breeders, it would almost seem as if hairy legs, or feather, were sought after as indicative of weight and strength of bone. This, it will be seen presently, does not necessarily follow. Size of bone is very desirable in a heavy draft horse: but the size of the same is of far greater moment than the quantity. That thickness of bone does not denote strength can be proved by comparing the small bones of the thoroughbred with those of the ordinary eart horse. The amount of strain which the bone can stand depends far less on its size than on its texture. It is also o remember that development of the

dons and ligaments of the leg is subject to the construction of the bone, and whether it be flat or round, of good or bad quality. broad, flat cannon-bone is usually asso ciated with muscles freely co-operating with the other aids to locomotion and power, and is less liable to suffer from ligamentous and joint lesions than a round cannon-bone, the latter being also a prolific source of contracted and deformed limbs.

The object of nearly every breeder of Clydesdale and Shire horses seems to be to secure a superabundant growth of hair on the lower parts of the limbs; but for what purpose has not yet been explained. The tastes of the early breeders would appear to have tended in this direction, until, doubtless, plenty of rough hair came to be considered indispensable. It is well, however, to inquire into the uses of such an appendage. There are, perhaps, many people who regard feather on the legs as an essential of beauty as well as of constitution in the draft horse. And we cannot deny that the apborse is considerably improved by a fringe of hair on the legs; but this may only be a fancy we have acquired from long looking at that type. Breeders of the clean-legged Suffolk cart-horse would at any rate say so It would be difficult to name a single advantage in favor of long hair on our horses' legs, whereas the disadvantages of it are manifest. We must take the horse as we find him, toiling on the road or in the field, it may be in mud or in wet, and then ask ourselves whether the clean-legged or the hairy-legged horse has the advantage. There is no need to recount the inconvenience of feather on such occasions, besides its evil effects in harboring dirt and scurf. and predisposing to irritation and slough on the pasterns and coronets.

The external influences of a profus growth on the legs are all bad, but they do not compare with those almost invariably present in its production. We can not explain this more tersely or on better authority than to quote Prof. Walley on the point.

He says: "A profusion of hair pre-supposes a coarse skin, and a coarse skin means a corresponding decrease in vitality, and consequently a greater liability to deease is such as grease, thick legs and cracked heels. It further means a more highly lymphatic constitution, and, as a consequence, a greater tendency to such affections

That these diseases and affections are.-

fand such being the case, it does seem strange that the patrons of the Clydesdale sort, and it would be better if breeders down as they came on. would disregard it altogether. Of course, fashion spreads wide, and even to foreign lands, but although some American buyers may still ask and pay for good feather on the Clydesdale or Shire horses they buy, we know from experience that on the farm, as a rule, they clip off all superfluous hair on the legs of their horses. In the winter the the horses are not able to put one foot past for the bare-legged Suffolk or Percheron to the Clyde or Shire for this reason, so that while the home trade may still demand through this cause.

MORSES MUST HAVE GOOD FOOD.

lowing results shown by an investigation speedier, besides there are many other matinto the causes of the deterioration of ters to commend it. One cannot husk in the

same Society stated that the cavalry did not care and train the horses sufficiently, and that the artillery neglected theirs. It is a long standing reproach that the worst hay and oats are reserved for the army horses: it is not food the cattle want, but food of superior quality; hence, neither cavalry nor artillery horses are capable of yielding the strength, energy, and endurance expected from them. In the German army the horses are no better fed than those of the French. At the opening of the war of 1870-1, the Uhlans had anything but well-fed mounts, but on quitting France, the German horse, owing to liberal feeding. were models of working vigor."

Horse Gossip.

HAPPY MEDIUM has put seven in the 2:30 list this season, giving him 33 to his credit in

C. M. WILSON, of this city, has sold to Mr. Frank Work, New York city, the gray gelding Billy Friar, record 2:3114, by Western Fear-

D. C. REED, of SKalamazoo, has sold to Mr. Hanlon, of Providence, R. I., the sixyear-old stallion Reed Wilkes by Red Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Eagle. Mr. Reed says be got \$4,000 for the horse.

FRENCH savants have been experimenting with dried blood as a food for horses. It is given in small quantities with other food, and is said to exercise a good influence upon the animals it is fed to. Brood mares, especially, were benefitted by it.

RED WILKES' greatest son is Prince Wilkes, who beat Belle Hamlin at the Lexington, in the good time of 2:16, 2:1714 and 2:1614. The mare has a better record than this, but she is evidently deficient in the staying qualities necessary for winning in a close race.

ELECTIONEER and George Wilkes, says Colman's Rural World, now stand even in the 2:30 list, which will eventually become the real test of merit. Each has eight with records of 2:30 or better under their names and seven that have marks better than 2:20. The average rate of speed attained by the descendants of George Wilkes is as yet the lowest, his seven averaging 2:17, 2:23, and Electioneer's 2:18, 2:28,

QUITE a number of well-bred horses are coming into this State. Johnson Brothers, of Greenville, Montcalm County, who have been ree purchasers of trotting bred stock for a couple of years past, have added to their lot the yearling colt Navarre, by Nutwood, dam by Almont, for which they are said to have paid \$2.500. Then Henry Richfield, of Jackon, and Frank Davenport, of Grass Lake. have purchased a yearling bay colt by Red Wilkes, who is proving a grand sire, dam by Tom Rodgers, record 2:20, by George Wilkes. The colt is named Steelover, and cost \$2,500.

CHARLEY WHITE, of Lexington, one of the lessees of the Kentucky Association, has disappeared, leaving numerous of his friends to mourn for placing confidence in him. He had the pooling privileges at Latonia and are assured by reasonable prices. Louisville for several years and made books on the different races at the Phœnix Hotel. When any one made a large winning he would put them off with different excuses, and he owes many business men of Lexington. The Kentucky Association has taken charge of the pooling and will pay all purses. Moral: Keep away from the pool-box and avoid ambiors generally.



Treatment of Cornstalks.

G. Wilson, in the A. Y. Tribuny, gives his method of curing cornstalks, which seems excellent in results, according to his statements. This is a matter of much im portance to farmers, since we are repeatedly told the stover is one-half the corn crop. Mr. Wilson says:

"My method is to begin husking as soon as the corn is all cut and put the stalks in the mow as fast as husked, first a layer of stalks and then a layer of straw, thus alternating till all are in. They will keep this way any length of time and come out of the mow bright and sweet, with all the saccharine matter contained preserved intact.

"Thus cured if run through the feed-cutter, straw and all, stock will eat every particle of it. There is no woody, pithy refuse to bother either in the manger or manure pile. Saccharine matter, if the stalks are exposed long in warm autumn weather turns to vinegar and is then worthless for fodder. In drawing the corn stouts to the barn I use a hay-rack with the rear ladder removed. One man passes the corn up to ter, and we shall be left without a market the loader at the end and he conveys it to adequate in its requirements to consume th han, the result of hair, nobody can deny, the front and loads from front to rear. The cheese made. - N. Y. Tribune. stouts contain each thirty-six hills of average corn. These before loading are quickly and Shire horses should go in so much for 'divided in two and bound that they may "feather." It is only a mistaken fancy, handle easier. To unload, the wagon is the same as color craze or something of that | backed into the barn and the stouts passed

"Two men draw twelve loads in a day of twenty-five stouts each, clearing about three acres of ground. But if there is only one to draw he attaches to the rear end of the wagon a plank twelve feet long with slats nailed across it for a walking plank to ascend and descend. This plank is left at the gate when the team goes to the barn. Mair sometimes "balls" so with snow that Before loading he has one end of a stout rope of sufficient length fastened to the rear another, and they are equally handicapped end of the rack, passed along on the bottom in deep mud. Many of the Americans pre- | board and coiled on top of the front ladder, To unload he backs into the barn, securely blocks the hind wheels of the wagon, passes the rope over the top of the load and out of mough legs, a good deal of the foreign is lost the back door, hitches his team to it and all the load rolls off in a body; and as he loaded butts all one way so it comes off in

proper shape to husk. "As to which is the quicker way, to husk in the field or in the barn, after many years' Our Paris correspondent notes the fol- trial of both ways, 1 know the latter to be field in inclement weather. In clearing a "During fifty years, the French cavalry, field after husking the ground has to be have had to depend on foreign importations gone over three times; once to assort and in youth is not caught up and carried for- food greatly modifies the taste and quality itr horses, and these principally came from take up the good corn, once to pick up the Germany. The Central Society of Veter- poor corn and once to draw in the stalks. animal was dropped, a failure to obtain a with proper effort some really valuable disharv Medicine in June last ruled, that care- By the other way the field is cleared at once symmetrical growth is the result. The infully chosen, trained, cared, and fed, the and not even a "nubbin" or husk wasted. | fluence of arrested development on digestion sch war horse was equal to that One can husk any weather. There is no and assimilation is more obscure, but is ob-

stalks go to the mow, making a clean job of it, and all the work is up even every night."

Wheat in America.

Concerning the introduction of wheat into America, reliable information is obtainable. It may be difficult in the present day to realize the fact that wheat was at one time unknown in America, yet prior to the discovery of this continent by Columbus, there was no cereal in America approaching in nature to the wheat plant. It was not until 1530 that wheat found its way into Mexico, and then only by chance. A slave of Cortez found a few grains of wheat in a parcel of rice and showed them to his master, who ordered them to be planted. The result showed that wheat would thrive well on Mexican soil, and to-day one of the finest wheat valleys in the world is near the Mexican capital. From Mexico the cereal found its way to Peru. Marie D'Escobar, wife of Don Diego de Chauves, carried a few grains to Lima, which were planted, the entire product being used for seed for several successive crops. At Q ito, Ecuador, a monk of the order of St. Francis, named Fra Jedosi Bixi, introduced a new cereal; and it is said that the jar which contained the seed is still preserved by the monks of Quito. Wheat was introduced into the present limits of the United States contemporaneously with the settlement of the country by the English and other European settlers. -Milling World.

Cold Facts About Cheese.

The English are gradually eating less o our cheese. Either the continent is supplying them in greater quantity, or we are alowing the all-powerful skimmer to take out of the milk too much of the best quality of cheese, namely, butter-fat. Various re ports indicate that Canada has outstripped as in the better manufacture, and taken the lead both in price and demand, and if we regain our foreign trade it must be by great improvement in the character of our cheese. The quantity made in this country is not. however, so great but that if put in attractive form it would be readily eaten at home. if the price at the retail counter were not 250 per cent above what the farmer receives for the finished goods. A taste could be cultivated for cheese in this country if the makers would heed the requirements of the market, instead of putting all the labor upon the butter and tossing the skimmilk into solid sour and dry cheese, that no one wants, and if once purchased is an embargo on future purchases. When cheese is made there should be an honest endeavor to put a necessary amount of butter-fat into it, and by skillful methods retain it, and have : digestibility about it that does not require the active attendance of a physician. When man buys good cheese, and can be assured of a second slice equally good from another cheese, a customer will be seeured, if the price be reasonable. There is a price-limit beyond which the average customer will not go; and quick sales and an active demand That we can capture the cheese-eaters of

this country with theusual "flats" is somewhat doubtful; but with a greater variety to suit individual taste we can. Every attempt to introduce fancy cheese-making in this country has been successful, but there must be a persistent purpose to keep up the qualtracted there must be no substitution of in ferior quality or disgust will follow and all that has been gained will be lost. Then the dairymen adjacent to the larger cities who are now selling at low prices, and see the than twice than he paid for it, can get even by becoming retailers themselves. What's to hinder the county producers from open. ing dairy stores in all the large county towns, and sell their own butter and cheese, fresh m de, and if need be cream, milk, buttermilk, and other produce that tempts the city buyer? It is about impossible to find fine butter and cheese in such towns in Ohio as Akron, Canton, Sandusky and other smaller places, and if the farmers went into co-operation a greeat deal more, and sold their own product, the necessity of an English market would largely disappear. Finally, there must be more known about cause and effect in the management of milk and cheese. Cheese-making is a greater art than making fine butter, and dairymen are annually losing millions of dollars from lack of this very knowledge. We are defrauding ourselves by not trying to create a home market, and supplying it with the finest grades of cheese known to the art. Unless we do something for our own safety we shall lose the foreign cheese trade entirely, as we have well nigh the export trade in but-

Don't Let Stock Get Stunted.

This is a question of theoretical and practical importance. All have noticed in plant life that arrested development does result in a marked change in the character of the plant. This is at once observed in the changed ratio of stem to plant. It is well anderstood that feeding the plant at various or obtained by them. The New York Marstages of growth has positive influence on its ket Journal, in an article entitled "Can character, not on its size merely, but on the Animals be Flavored?" says: ratio of its parts to each other. I believe that the same or analagous results may be and are gained in calf feeding. The early growth of a calf when in normal condition the growth of bone and muscle. Grant that we stint the normal development of these parts until the usual time when the of the canvas-back discount of t fat that bolongs to the mature years-not and the delicious Congo chickens owe their only of outside fat, but of intercellular fat, superior excellence to the pine-apples they that we then, at this period when fat should aromatic with the wild sage; wild ducks have been formed, begin with this stunted and other sea fowls have a fishy flavor; and calf rapid or high feeding, we shall have as the fish fed to swine may almost be said to a result not only large development of out- be eaten over again by the consumer of side fat of kidney 4, etc., but a small ratio of their pork. Milk is especially affected by fat between the muscular tissues.

The development of the skeleton is likewise affected. If development is arrested, of any other country. It was owing to not assorting or picking up corn about it. As vious in its temporary if not in its permangiving a sufficiently good price that the husked each quality is thrown by itself, ent results. Thus we know that mainten-

French cavalry received a bad name. The then shovelled up and cribbed, and the lance fodder is lost during arrested development by insufficient feed, and that the limit of consumptive capacity is narrowed and the normal capacity recovered, if at all, after a fitting period of feeding. I do not believe in regard to digestion and assimilation that powers of this character can remain dor. nant for a material period when they naturally should be very active, and then, at a more advanced stage of life, take on the ac-

have given them. and that it will be a long while before the the season,' from the dinner table. appearance of a good animal can be taken on. - Professor Sanborn.

Agricultural Items.

THEY raise big crops of oats in Maine. bushels from 33 acres.

W. I. CHAMBERLAIN says there are two halves to the corn crop and that farmers are in the habit of throwing away one-half of it He advises that if the corn is cut when it first glazes, the fodder is as valuable as the corn.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., has what is called a trade horses. Sometimes several hundred men, each with a horse to swap, are on hand ooking for bargains and trying to cheat each other.

THE potato crop was almost a failure in Michigan this season because of the drouth In Massachusetts the failure is about as complete from a different cause. Rot has been very bad in many places. In Vermont also the crop is reported short.

An exchange, striving to impress upon and keeping out of market every animal not excellent of its kind, says: "Don't sell a flash, this is seldom done in the greater por neighbor a poor buil calf, unless he is a mean tion of this country. In most of the poultry man and you owe him a grudge."

Ir the horse has been out to grass and slobbers" badly, just before you are ready o start give him a head of cabbage-onwhich is not hard enough for use or sale will do-and it will remedy the unpleasant habit. coording to the Kansas Farmer.

THE flesh and fat made from grass alone s invariable of that character termed soft; indulge in their habitual liberty and daily and when winter first comes, this soft deposit the fatt, portion shrinks, and unless the feed be generous, it is quickly absorbed going into the blood to meet the demands made by the inclement conditions.

"THE display of grains was meagre," is statement made in the reports of nearly every fair, State or district, through the country. As not all sections had to battle with the drouth which shortened grain and vegetable crops in Michigan, it would seen that these are the class of exhibits most neg lected. Our fairs seem to be assuming more and more the aspect of live stock shows.

for fattening stock, or feeding horses, with the addition of other feed, as bran, millet etc., according to farmers who have grown it. At the Rio Grande sugar works they feed the horses upon rations of one part of bran to three of sorgham seed; and they make the naterial. Sheep thri on n also.

BUCKWHEAT should be thoroughly dry before it is harvested so as to avoid any danger in the bin. Although f heating or mould the threshing is frequently done by machine city retajier cutting the same article at more the tendency is to perform the work when the straw or grain is not entirely dry. The old-fashioned method of hand threshing in the middle of the day when the grain is perfectly dry and will shell easily seems to be a very satisfactory mode even if it takes a little longer time, and the additional labor of winnowing will give much cleaner grain .- Ger mantown Telegraph.

> THE Flint Globe says that John Austin, of hat city, in 1885 picked some potato seed pods from some vines in his yard, the variety of which he is unable to remember. In 1886 he sowed the seed and the result was a harvest of small potatoes not much larger than acorns. This spring he planted these potatoes and upon digging this fall he finds the most marvelous assortment of tubers. There are fully twenty different varieties, one of which is somewhat like the original form from which the seed was obtained. They are all good solid potatoes, of fully average size, appear to be good keepers and are excellen for cooking.

If you have catarrh, you are in danger, as the disease is liable to become chronic and affect your general health, or develop into consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilia cures atarrh by purifying and enriching the blood, and building up the system. Give it a trial

Che Ponltry Pard.

The Flavor of Eggs.

There is much written about the flavor of eggs laid by hens of different breeds that could be traced, no doubt, to the feed given

"It is suggested that a new industry might be created in the raising of poultry and various domestic animals upon certain kinds of food which will impart to their flesh new and palatable flavors. It is well animal has accumulated the heavy ratio of celery it feeds upon a southern marshes, which latter is the greater amount—and eat. The grouse of the far western plains is whatever is eaten, as every farmer can testify whose cows give bitter milk whenever they eat the leaves of burdock, etc. There and the expansion of the body framework can be no doubt that the nature of their ward in just the ratio existing when the of the meat of most animals, and perhaps

> The art of feeding for something besider mere weight or size will in the near future give place to the higher art of feeding gratify taste. As the capon now ranks high

above ordinary poultry, without special methods of feeding, how much greater mus ts superiority be when fed for flavor as wel as for tenderness and size! Ever and another some enthusiastic breeder of thoroughbred fowls descants upon the merits of his favor ite breed-'their tender, juicy flesh and rich, highly-flavored eggs, not to be compared with the dunghills long ago discarded'-forgetting that the dunghills were tivity of youth and the force that use would | truly named, and that from hard scratching for a living in the barnyard, they produced This we all know, that it is a miserable the small, tough bodies and ill-flavored eggs policy to let the most active period of complained of, while his thoroughbreds have growth lie fallow while the expense of the a yard to themselves, are fed on the choicest existence goes on. We all know that it is grain and grasses, have nothing but pure slow work to restore thrift in a stunted calf, water to drink; and all the 'delicacies o

What breeder has not noticed the differ ence in flavor of the eggs from his best vards from the general flock running a large? Instinctively, the best fowls receive the best food and most careful attention and the result is richer and better flavored armer in Aristook County harvested 2,000 eggs. Feeding for flavor must sooner of later become one of the high arts of poultry culture.

ACCORDING to Dr. Edward Smith, in hitreatise on "Food," an egg weighing an an ounce and three-quarters contains one hundred and twenty grains of carbon, and seventeen and three-quarter grains of nitrogen. The value of one pound of eg4s as 'swapping alley," where men congregate to food for sustaining the active forces of the body, is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1584 to 9000. As a fl-sh producer, one pound of eggs is about equal to a pound

the fall than in the winter, and the price are almost invariably higher then than when the market is full, which is often the case about Tnanksgiving and Christmas holidays. Two or three weeks of generou feeding of fat producing food, will put fowls armers the necessity of culling their stock in good condition for the table. Unfortunately for the lovers of toothsome chicker raising countries and districts of Europe, the good and industrious poultry woman would never think of such a thing as picking up fowls from their runs and sending the u to market. They are cooped and fed well, and most generally forced to take extra food to hasten the process of fattening thereby insuring tenderness and flavor. which could not be obtained if allowed to

JOSEPH WALLACE says, in the Poultry Monthly: The white part of the egg is a glairy fluid, secreted by the mucous membrane of the oviduct, and envelopes the yolk after being received into the oviduct. It is really "concocted blood," and possesses all the elements of muscles, bones, feathers, and everything that a chick requires for its development. The yolk does not afford a particle of nourishment to the embryo chick but a little oil, saline matter, carbon, and other chemical properties, until about twenty-four hours before hatching. At that time there is scarcely a sign of diminution, and produce 24 bushels of seed, as good as corn it is absorbed through the navel into the abdomen of the chicken, and furnishes nourishment for at least twenty-four hours after being hatch 4d, and also serves as a cleanser of extraneous matter. The white is highly natritions, forming the chief nourisament of the chick while encased in the shell, and gradually as it becomes absorbed, gives room to the fast growing body. It is a very bad conductor of heat, and hence guards the hatching eggs against the fatal chills which the nest, and finally, it preserves the still more delicate yolk and vital germ from concussion or other violent injury.

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full Containing poisonous matter ons the blood, causing pain in the small of th ack and toins, flushes of heat, chills. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic. causing th The LIVET suspension of its functions, the jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, blilou: diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling. These are re lieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPAR

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Korticultural.

When Fall Planting is Best.

Under the above head, a correspondent of the Country Gentleman summarizes some of the conditions under which fall planting f trees and plants is best. His logic seems to be good, since the real difference in reults must arise from varying conditions: The question of fall planting of trees eriodically occupies the columns of the eading agricultural and horticultural journals; and during the early fall months no nuestion is oftener asked by purchasers han, "do you recommend fall planting?" The answers, "no" and "yes," may both be applicable if the situation and condition of the soil where the trees are to be planted

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ore known. On soils imperfectly drained, in which an over-abundance of water remains from the time our autumn rains fall until the first of Way, then I would say "no"-leave your planting alone until spring. Be the tree ever so carefully lifted, there are a good many mutilated roots; these broken roots, if the soil in which they are placed is in good condition. will callus and be in a suitable state for making a new growth on the first approach of warmth in the soil in spring. If, however, too much moisture is present in the soll, instead of forming a cullus, it blackens and decays back to the main root.

The same holds true in the transplanting r repotting of greenhouse plants. Take oses, for instance. Remove a good, thrifty plant from a small to a larger pot, then keep he soil soaked with water, and the rootlets will soon decay, while if, after receiving a good watering after the operation of potting as been finished, the soil is kept damp without any approach to saturation, the broken ends of the roots will soon heal wer and emit strong, healthy, fleshy new oots. Under certain conditions a tree can e transplanted at any season of the year.

In the early part of last August, in buildng some new greenhouses, a fine, strong, healthy tree of cut-leaved maple was in the way and had to be removed. I accordingly cut back the immature shoots, and cut off, not pulled, the most of the remaining foliage, then carefully preserved all the roots possible, and re-planted in another place, watered well, and the tree is now in excellent condition. It has formed new roots, and put out a few short shoots, just sufficient to help mature the roots.

My reason for cutting off, instead of pulling off, the leaves was to prevent all danger of making wounds on the bark of the tree. By the stripping process adopted by many nurserymen in order that they may ship trees and shrubs early in the fall, many wounds are made, espocially if the leaves are in a healthy, vigorous condition; these wounds often doing an irreparable injury to the tree. If the leaves are matured I would have no objection to stripping off the leaves, siderable injury to take them off.

On all well drained soils, either natural or ficial, and where the trees to be planted matured, I prefer fall planting; the trees get settled in their position, and are ready to commence root-growth before spring-planted trees are moved, and if a dry time occurs during May or June they stand it better than the spring planted ones, especially the late planted ones.

One point I would impress upon tre planters-to pack the soil closely around the roots-if shoveled in on top and the feet wingless females; and so the ever-increasused to pack the soil, a great many empty spaces are left around the roots, which prefinal autumnal brood, winged males and fevent the production of new ones, and leave the old in a condition to easily dry up. I that the descendants of one female would, generally use in filling up these empty spaces a short, round stick about an inch or so in diameter; put the soil in, in small quantities, and pack firmly under, above and all around every root, leaving no possibility for any air spaces, nor any root in a condition to die from lack of moisture. that produce it. To destroy the aphis.

The Ampelopsis.

carbolic soap. - Horticultural Times. The several varieties or species of Ampelopsis form, when taken together, a very useful group of hardy, deciduous climbing plants, belonging to the natural order Vitacea. They are plants of rapid growth, attaining a height of from 20 to 50 feet having palmately compound digitate leaves, with oblong leaflets, on a netiole from four or five inches in length. The flowers, which are produced in symose clusters during July, are small, insignificant, and of a greenish-yellow color. They are succeeded by small berries, which, when they ripen in October, assume a dark blue color, and at that season add materially to the beauty of me; they cause a dull steady pain in the head, much like an incipient headache; rethe vine. The leaves, which are of a bright green color during the summer, change to the richest shades of scarlet, crimson and able to see, I think that swallowing the gold during the autumn months. The Ampelopsis, in its several varieties, has of late become a general favorite for covering the trunks of trees, stonework and other un- fruit daily. sightly objects, as they cling tenaciously to better quality, or do not give more attention the smoothest surface, and being perfectly hardy and of rapid growth, they require but the seeds to be swallowed in the usual way. a little care and attention to enable them to No one will ordinarily be likely to forego convert everything unsightly into objects of the gratification of the sweet and pleasant grace and beauty. They will thrive in altaste in order to remove the seeds. Grapes most any soil, but prefer one that is rich and are eaten because of their agreeable taste. deep. In planting, this fact should be conand if this must be foregone to have good sidered, if we would obtain a satisfactory result from the start, and while the plants are small, it is advisable to examine them continually hinting when they speak of tryoccasionally during their season of growth. ing to get better varieties. It is their amand train the young shoots so that they may bition to get a grape in which the seeds are cover the desired space in a proper manner. Propagation is effected by layers, cuttings, fewer-no seeds, if possible-and in which the pulp is more relishable than in any of or seeds, but as nice plants can be readily the new popular kinds. Without question and cheaply obtained of any florist, it is preferable to purchase where only a dozen does not change the fact that there is anothare required. But amateurs or others who er phase of the matter: A better and a right desire plants in quantity can readily obtain use of the kinds we now have. The Conthem from seed, which should be sown as soon as gathered. Sow thinly in a shallow cord is an everybody's grape, and a very fine box filled with light, loamy soil, cover one in quality, if allowed to thoroughly slightly, and place the box in a cold frame, ripen with the fall sunlight. It will hang on the vine a week or more after it is black or a cool, airy cellar; as early in the spring and apparently ripe, and all the time beas possible remove to a warm, moist situation, or a hot-bed, and as soon as the young come richer and better. The great haste to plants are well up and strong enough to get fruit to early market, or to take it from handle, they should be potted off into three- the temptation of birds and boys is our inch pots, and grown on as rapidly as pos- trouble. But this need not prevent us from sible until the weather becomes warm and having fully ripened fruit; for if put settled, when they can be removed to their between papers in a thin layer, and placed permanent places. They can also be in- in a cool room, free from drying drafts of air, creased by cuttings of the half-ripened wood it will keep for a long time, and the ripen-

should be treated precisely as advised for Christmas eaten Concords kept in this way, the plants raised from seed .- Horticultural

Insects Affecting House Plants. The scale insect (Lecanium hesperidum) Oleanders, rose-bushes, abutilons, etc., are often infested with this creature, which belongs to the family Coccida in the order Hemiptera. The scale is convex, smooth, and shining. It is dark brown in color and of an oval shape. The short legs and thread-like antennæ are hidden by the shell. The insects are found lying longitudinally, with the head unwards, on the stems and branches. The damage they do is caused by suction—the creatures insert their beaks and imbibe the san, and so doing weaken the plants. The young larvæ are of a yel- is that we keep the frost from penetrating lowish color. The presence of the scale insect betokens too dry an atmosphere. Wash or plowing destroys innumerable surface the affected plants with a mixture of kero- r ots and costs for extra labor, which even sene oil, milk and water, in equal parts. It a "hoed crop" scarcely compensates. Grass can be applied with a rag or sponge. The on the other hand requires little care but cut-Mealy Bug (Dactylopius adonidum). This ting and curing. also belongs to the Coccide. It is universally distributed. When full-grown it is two crops on the same ground there are two one-eighth of an inch in length. It is of an sets of growing things clamoring for food oblong shape flattened at the head. It has and drink. In a very dry time an orchard two long spines at the end of the body, and in grass is much more likely to suffer for other spines along the side. It is covered want of moisture; and, unless the soil is with a white mealy substance. The male is rich, the grass, competing for food with a winged insect. Whiskey applied with a the tree, may induce starvation. Thus we brush will kill the bugs. The Red Spider see that the question is wholly a general (Tetranychus telarius). This pest is a mite one, and has to be governed in a great belonging to the family Trombidiina in measure by the circumstances in each case. the order Aptera or wingless insects. The creature is very minute and can hardly be difficult to have grass, but other vegetation distinguished by the unassisted eye. It may come into the question. At varies in color from green to brick-red. any rate, the general question of clean Like other mites it has eight legs. It works calture of orange trees must be governed by on the under side of the rose leaf, lacerating it with its jaws and draining its juices the decisions in Northern orchards. - Garby means of its beak or sucker. It spins a dener's Monthly. fine web as a protection to itself and its young. The leaves attacked by it turn yellow and drop off; and, unless the pest is overcome, the plant will soon be entirely denuded. For a remedy, dust the under sides of the leaves with flour of brimstone. Exposing the affected plant to a good shower is beneficial. The Thrips (Erythroneura rosæ) belongs to the family Cercopidæ in the order Hemiptera. It is almost as injurious to the rose-bush as the red spider

the tree may be checked by drouth or other The perfect insect is a little more than a cause. Then later on a more favorable turn tenth of an inch long, and has a vellowish of weather will force a second growth, and hody and white transparent wings, . Its occasionally force open the flower buds that eyes are brown. The female lays her eggs were formed earlier. It is quite possible, in June. The empty pupa skins of the that a second series of flower buds may be species are often very conspicuous on the formed that will open later in the season than under side of the leaves. Affected plants those formed earlier. This will, if true, exshould be well showered with an infusion of tobacco. The Plant Louse (Aphis rosæ) explained in other ways. The small spring belongs to the family Aphida in the order Hemiptera. The winged males and females let, and hepatica, form the buds for the of the species appear in the autumn. The coming season in the summer and fall, and insect is green, flask-shaped-the abdo a few tipe days will force them into bloom men being large and round. The wings are before their season. Then again the growth transparent, much longer than the body, of such plants may be retarded, or a plant and have a few veins which extend outthat started from seed late in the season will ward from the costs. The upper wings are nearly twice as large as the lower. The head of the insect is small. It is finishbut if in a growing state I consider it a con- ed with tapering antennæ and with a than usual. long tubular beak. The eyes are globular. The legs are long and the feet two-jointed At the upper side of the body, near the ex

ing multitudes are generated until, in the

About Eating Grapes.

As long as we do not grow grapes of a

understood, and every gardener can do his share toward making them plainer by observing any unusual action in the plants tremity, are two little tubes or pores, which under his charge and seeking an explanation exude, in droplets, a honey-sweet fluid Too often these variations are looked upon The female aphis, having outlived her mate, as going outside the field of horticulture and lays her eggs and dies. The eggs hatch in early spring, and produce wingless females. These are viviparous, and bring forth, in each case, about ninety young ones resemtogether more systematically, more bling themselves. The new brood rapidly valuable results will be obtained. -- Vick's attain their growth and produce other Magazine.

Transplanting Nut Trees.

D. B. Weir, of Marshall, Ill., offers his males again appear. Reaumur calculated own experience to disprove the theory that has been advanced by various writers for unchecked, amount, in five generations, to several years, to the effect that in raising 5,904,900,000. The sweet fluid exuded nut-bearing trees they are liable to be lost from the abdominal tubes of the aphis by transplanting. He states that during the is known as "honey-dew." It is this fluid past twenty-four years he has transplanted which attracts ants, and is the cause of thousands of black and white walnut trees, their diligent attendance upon the creatures one, two, and three years old, with as little loss as he has met with in transplanting sprinkle the plants affected with tobacco trees of any other hardwood variety. A year water, or wash them with suds made with ago last spring, according to the Northwest Lumberman, he transplanted 10,000 one and two year black walnuts, late in the season, and in a careless manner, and though The common way of eating this fruit is the following summer was quite dry, nearly to push out the pulp between the tongue and every tree grew." Last spring he transplantupper part of the mouth, crush the skin to ed 3,000 trees two years old, also late, with get the sugary layer which adheres to it, and as little labor as possible, in thick rows, then while the sweet and sprightly flavor is and now, after one of the driest seasons fresh from the berry, swallow all but the ever known, nearly all are alive. Last skin. While it may be pleasant to eat in spring, also, Mr. Weir sent some nursery this manner the acid and half white grapes, stock, including 400 one year and 400 two which are commonly picked and sold, in my year old black walnuts, to northwestern own case I forego a part of the pleasure for Iowa, where there has been scarcely any health's sake. The seeds do not agree with rain for two years. A report came back from the customer July 1, that the drought had killed all the trees except the 800 walmove the seeds, however, from the pulp, and nuts, every one of which was alive and grow-I have no trouble. From what I have been ing nicely.

Protecting Blackberries and Raspberries. seeds with the pulp has more or less the There is a great deal of injury done to same effect with others, who are using the the canes of berries from want of winter protection. The tender and better class of berries can be grown as well as the ironto properly ripening them, we may expect clads, if they are properly protected, and this is easily done. We first prune them, loosen up the soil around the black or raspberry canes by means of a spading fork. The fork does not cut the roots or injure them in any way. When the soil is thoroughly loosened, the canes can easily be health the fruit will be less used. It is in bent over without injury, and a shovelful of reference to this pulp that grape growers are dirt should be thrown on the top of the canes to keep them in place. When all are laid down, the work is completed by putting airt on all exposed canes, first pressing them as flat to the ground as possible to be done without injury to the plants. The snow fall will usually complete the protecthis is a most praiseworthy ambition, but it tion, and if there is danger of the snow drifting and exposing the canes or the plat of berries to extreme cold, there should be a litter of weeds, corn stalks, or any kind of mulch placed over them and weighed down. This will catch the snow and keep it from drifting, and make an excellent protection. Strawberries should be covered, if they require protection, by the use of a mulch of three or four inches deep. The labor is not great, is easily done, and the crop that will of russets. This tint is a guarantee of qual-

Owe hundrel and ninety-five carloads of strawberries were shipped in a single day over placed in sand, and these, when roo'ed, ng process slowly continue. I have on the Delaware railroad.

the cost .- Farm and Garden.

FLORICULTURAL.

and except withered stems, were almost as

Clean Culture of Fruit Trees.

tremes both or either may be right.

Unseasonable Flowers and Fruit.

Prairie Farmer.

plump and juicy as when first picked .-THE rock the amateur flower-lover dashes her hopes upon the soonest is, says F. D. They are having the same discussion over clean culture or grass culture for orange the small knowledge she may have of its nature and treatment. Make one rule and trees that we in the North once had over our orchards. They will see, as stick to it. Never buy a plant in bloom. If we have had to learn, that it is a broad your heart yearns to possess some lovely question, and that when we get to the exgreenhouse darling, get a small slip and stick to the florist till he tells you exactly In grass culture we encourage the feeding what to do with it. But stay your desires to grow wonderful plants, and see what you roots near the surface, which is a great gain; we keep the hot sun from raising the temcan do with common things. I sucperature of the earth above 80 degrees, which ceeded last winter with geraniums in is also a great gain; and another great gain bloom from Christmas. Petunias that just "bloom," callas that delight the eyes of deeply in winter time. Continual hoeing passers by. But my success was a nasturtium. Planted in a small willow basket on a bracket close to the window glass, its scarlet sweet-scented blossoms have been a daily delight since February. Pink oxalis in a row of small pots make an upper shelf a blaze of color. These, too, only succeed But the objections are that when there are close to the glass. An ivy geranium on a of Eschol," from Cape Cod, was shown. It bracket was another success. Also a lovely musk plant.

THE primula is a beautiful blossom, which repays the labor and care given it. The blooms are produced on long spikes, which stand well up above the foliage, thus showing its beauty off to advantage. Some of the blooms are frequently more than two inches in diameter, and vary in color, ac-In orange growing countries it may be cording to the varieties, from pure white to a deep red. Some varieties have also very pretty foliage, being beautifully fringed, which adds greatly to their charm. They are easily obtained from seed, which should the same general considerations as influence be sown in March, to ensure plants for autumn blooming, although for flowering in the spring, June is an excellent time to sow the seed. It should be sown in shallow pans in a very fine soil, consisting of loam, A check in the growth of trees, caused leaf mould and sand. Water gently and by disease, injury in transplanting, insect place in a warm frame, keeping it shaded Chase planted four small trees around it, enemies, or unfavorable weather, will often from the sun. When the plants are large give rise to flowers being produced out of enough, they should be potted into small season. And, again, a more than ordinarily pots and grown on during the summer in vigorous growth will produce a second crop cool frames. With this treatment excellent of flowers. Many plants form their flower plants can be grown, which will keep up a buds early in the season, and the growth of bright and effective greenhouse during the winter months.

AFTER lily bulbs have flowered in the leaves decay the less water is needed; thereplain many examples apparently not to be fore, gradually withhold the water until the leaves are quite decayed and then the bulb flowering plants, like the strawberry, vio- will be at rest. Therefore no water should the winter the pots may be stored away in covered up with leaves until the spring, when they commence to grow, where they should be carefully watered; give sparingly not fully perfect flower buds until spring. at first until the bulbs have plenty of roots, [Such plants will bloom later in the season and then an occasional watering with liquid manure will creatly help them, and increase There are many things in nature not yet both size and substance of the flowers.

Florida O eggs.

October brings to be to on the Florida
grower a temptation which he has hitherto
seldom shown himself eble to resist. The into that of the botanist. There should be orange is his one crop of the year. He has no distinction between the two, both are long store bills running up, and interest working in the same field, and when both payments, perhaps, to meet. He allows ripe, before it is even colored, sometimes Generally it will color tolerably well in transit, but if it does not, a judicious heating and sulphuring in the rooms of the commission houses of New York will complete the process.

What is the result? Northern people pe come prejudiced against Florida oranges They do not know the circumstances, and indeed a majority of them still believe the old tale that oranges ripen at all times of the year. They find that at least some Florida oranges are sour, whereas the truth is that no orange grown in this State, when allowed to ripen thoroughly on the tree, and not belonging to the sour variety (there are three varieties, the sweet, the sour, and the bitter sweet), can ever be properly termed sour. The fruit growing on the inside of a dense tree, not touched by the sunshine, and therefore of a pale lemon color, or that growing on very rich, rank land, or with strongly nitrogeneous manure, is not so sweet as that which receives plenty of

sunlight and is of a deep, rich color. It was stated last year in the newspaper of the State that over 150,000 boxes (bush els) of oranges left Florida before Nov. 1. The first few hundred boxes brought \$4 or \$5 a box, but the price quickly dropped so low that growers realized very little for their crop, often not enough to pay for the labor and material, to say nothing of the fruit, The remedy for this is cold storage and sales in the spring

This may pass as an error, perhaps, but to sell frosted oranges is a clear fraud. Freezing may occur on the trees, but it more happens while the fruit is in transit, at the northern end of the route, for which, of course, the grower is not to blame. It is a long time before a frosted orange gives any indication from its exterior appearance that it has been touched by frost; for two or three months afterward it may easily be sold to the inexperienced without detection. The surest test is that of weight. If it is heavy in the hand, that is proof that it has not been frosted, no matter how dry and hard the skin may feel. To get a ripe Florida orange, never buy one before Christmas, and let it be of a dark reddish yellow, medium sized, round, not longish, and with a skin not too rough. To get a sound one, choose one which weighs heavy in the hand.

There is another fraud which is beginning to be practiced at the north only. This consists in the artificial coloring of them to imitate the bronze or rusty tint peculiar to mite," whose stings produce this dark tinge follow the laying down will amply repay all ity in three ways: First, it shows that the orange grew in Florida; second, that it grew on the outside of the tree, and therefore reocived abundant sunlight; third, the numerdry and shrink a little, slightly stunt the 'the field."

growth of the fruit, and so make it sweeter and a longer keeper on account of its hermetically sealing up, as it were. The fraud consists in giving the fruit a light scorching all other States produce larger quantities but Stanton, to take some choice hot-house plant to produce a russet tinge. This shows that it is also of a poorer quality. Vermont laws in bloom when bought, and try to make it this class of oranges, rejected by superficial are very strict in reference to adulterating grow in an ordinary sitting-room, and with judges, are gradually gaining in favor in the north .- Country Gentleman.

Horticultural Notes.

A WATERMELON grown in Delaware the pas season weighed 51 pounds. THE corn-canning factories of Massachu-

setts put up over 2,147,000 cans of corn this eason. In some neighborhoods, the crop paid farmers from \$14 to \$15 per acre.

As illustrating the influence of climate up

on varieties, it is said that the Wealthy an Fameuse applies, which here are October fruitare good winter apples at St. Paul, Minn. AT the meeting of the American Pomological Society at Boston, a cluster of White

It is said the yellows shows a preference tacking the white-fleshed sorts. The yellows is not a new disease, according to a Canadian writer, having been known and feared in the

vicinity of Philadelphia as long ago as 1700.

UNLESS the Russian apples prove to be good winter keepers, they will be of no particular value to American growers. None of those yet tried in Iowa have been found to be very good keepers. There is little demand for fall fruit, but a surplus of winter sorts is always sure of a market between January and

An ingenious plan to save a dving near tree was adopted in the garden of L. M. Chase, of Boston. The mice had girdled the tree so that it seemed bound to die. Mr. and close to it, cut off the tons, pointed the ends, and, making incisions in the bark of the pear, bent the small trees, and grafted them upon the dying trunk. They all lived, and that tree draws its nourishment from the small ones. This season a bushet of handsome pears was taken from it.

says the Horttcultural Times, especially when house, the stalks begin to decay, and then applied in a crushed condition, is its extraormany growers neglect their plants, some dinary capacity for absorbing and retaining fail to pay the slightest attention to them as moisture. It is frequently observed that regards watering, &c. Naturally, when the when any vigorous plant upon a boned field is pulled up it will bring up small pieces of hones with its roots, and when minutely examined it will be seen to have grasped the little pieces and pervaded their cavities with its radical fibres, while these cavities be given or at least but very little. During will be seen to be clammy, or even copious with the liquid nourishment on which the any spare room, or even placed outside if spongioles were feeding. The very contact which the radical fibres of young turnips ob tain with bone manures, and which they cannot with any of the ordinary methods of application of farmyard dung, has been assign ed by some farmers as the reason of the paramount power of bones over the turning crop. Crushed bones give a rapid growth to Young fruit trees.

that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed himself to begin cutting his crop before it is stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence recipe free of charge.

Apiarian.

The Preacher on Honey.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage recently preached a sermon on "Forbidden Honey," in which he said: "The honey bee is a most ingenious

architect, a Christopher Wren among insects, a geometer drawing hexagons and pentagons, a free-booter robbing the fields of pollen and aroma, a wondrous creature of God, whose biography, written by Huber and Swammerdam, is an enchantment for any lover of nature. Virgil celebrated the bee in his fable of Aristæus, and Moses, and Samuel, and David, and Solomon, and Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, and St. John used the delicacies of bee manufacture as a Bible symbol. A miracle of formation is the bee live eyes, two tongues, the outer having sheath of protection, hair on all sides of its tiny body to brush up the particles of flowers; its flight so straight that all the world knows of the bee line. The honeycomb is a palace such as no one but God could plan and the honey bee construct; its cell some. times a dormitory, and sometimes a store. house, and sometimes a cemetery. These winged toilers first make eight strips of wax, and by their antennæ, which are to them hammer, and chisel, and square and plumb line, fashion them for use. Two and two. these workers shape the wall. If an accident happens they put up buttresses or extra beams to remedy the damage. When about the year 1776 an insect, before unknown, in the night time attacked the beehives all over Europe, and the men who owned the m were in vain trying to plan something to keep out the invader that was the terror of the beenives of the continent, it was found that everywhere the bees had arranged for their own protection, and built before their honeycombs an especial wall of wax, with port holes through which the bees might go

"Do you know that the swarming of the bees is divinely directed? The mother bee starts for a new home, and because of this the other bees of the hive get into an excitement which raises the heat of the hive some the oranges of this State. This marking is four degrees, and they must die unless they caused by a minute parasite called the "rust leave their heated apartments, and they follow the mother bee and alight on the branch not only on the fruit, but also on the leaves of a tree, and cling to each other and hold and tender twigs. Some years it is more on until a committee of two or three have short grass or straw litter spread over them, prevalent than others. This year, for instance, there will be a very large percentage of a tree or rock not far off from a stream of and ply their aromatic industries, and give themselves to the manufacture of the saccha rine edible. But who can tell the chemistry of that mixture of sweetness, part of it the ous punctures of the mites make the rind very life of the bee and part of it the life of

to and fro, but not large enough to admit

the winged combatant, called the Sphins

Atropos.

IT is claimed that Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont produce the finest quality of honey in the world. New York and near'y honey, fining the offender heavily.

BEES will eventually cut through almost any cloth covering over the frames, but rather than to make use of a board or any solid covering, we prefer to replace with new cloth coverings, of which it will take new ones about every year. Heavy canvass or duck for this purpose is very good. Oil cloth is preferable to anything else, were it not for the extra expense of it. It may be said of the oil cloth that it would not admit of enough of air through it, the duck or canvass being more porous. This may be the case to some extent, but having used both we found no difference perceptible.

CHAFF cushions are largely used instead of loose chaff for packing bees in chaff hives. The cushions make the handling more con-Syrian grapes, sometimes known as "grapes venient, but we can get better results from received a special prize. It was for sale for the loose chaff. The cushions have too many crevices for frost to creep through. while the loose chaff can be made to entirely for yellow varieties of the peach, rarely at-Chaff cushion division boards and a small cushion in the lid of ordinary hives have been recommended for a winter protection. but such protection is of little or no avail. A chaff cushion in a tight lid of a hive with no ventilation for moisture to escape will become a wet moldy mass, and is worse than the pure ice itself; there should be an empty chamber above the chaff protection with abundance of ventilation, in order to keep the packing dry.

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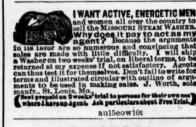
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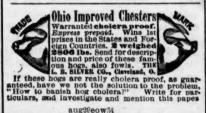
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THE "HOUSEHOLD."

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WHEAT.

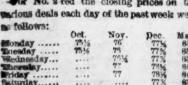
The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 154,309 bu., against 216,727 bu., the previous week and 326,741 to for corresponding week in 1886. Ship ments for the week were 116,301 bu. against 37,908 bu, the previous week and 294,827 bu the corresponding week in 1886. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to \$84,990 bu., against 553,566 bu. last week and 1,870,863 bu, at the corresponding date The visible supply of this grain on Oct. 15 was \$1,600,943 bu. against 30,980, 659 the previous week, and 53,828,589 for the corresponding week in 1886. This shows an increase from the amount reported

the previous week of 619,591 bushels. The past week was much like the preceding one, with an increased amount of tradang. At the close all grades of spot are about 1c higher than a week ago. The close however was weak, and values declined from sighest points at the opening. Sales of spot and futures in this market for the week agpregated 1,195,000 bu., against 825,000 bu. the previous week. The advance is general at all leading points, and all closed dull on Seturday. It was rumored that the increase in the next visible supply will be large, and this helped to depress business. It is a fact, bowever, that the foreign demand has been more active; end that markets on the other aids of the Atlantic are firmer and showing an improved tone, while all our domestic

The following table exhibits the daily close ing prices of spot wheat in this market from et. 1st to Oct. 29d, inclusive:



For No. 9 red the closing prices on the parious deals each day of the past week were



California farmers are reported to be very firm in their views regarding the future of age now ruling:

The quantity of wheat in store in the United States and Canada and on passage so ports in Europe is estimated to be 38.

500,000 bu. less than at this time last year. The exports of wheat from India for the

960,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom and 10,500,000 bu. to the Continent of Europe. The aggregate shipments for the

same time last year were 30,312,000 bu. There is a big falling off in the receipts of spring wheat from the Northwest, which s-especially noticeable at Duluth. The receipts there for the five weeks ending with Oct. 1 were only about 1,875,000 bu., ! against nearly 6,500,000 bu. for the same time last year. A smaller decline is noted in the movement at the winter wheat

The stock of flur in Paris at the beginning of this month was 255,876 bbls. against 354,309 bbls. one year previously. The Cincinnati Price Current intimates

belief on the part of the editor that the wheat crop of the United States is a great many million bushels less than that of last year, and it is probably right. Beerbohm thinks the exports of wheat

from India will be 15,000,000 bushels less this year than last. A little more than half of the 240,000 grs. wheat received at Liver pool during three days of the past week were reported American. The exports of flour are enormous at

present. On Friday it was reported that 47,-006 sacks and 11,000 bbls, had cleared from the port of New York that day. The Liverpool market on Saturday was

quoted firm, at an advance. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 4d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 6s. 4d.; Club, 6s. 4d.

> CORN AND OATS. CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market th past week were 69,949 bu., against 37,180 but the previous week, and 40,401 but for the corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 15 874 bu. against 6,123 bu. the previous week, and 27,384 but for the corresponding week in 1886. The visible supply of corn in the country on Oct. 15 amounted to 8,141,532 bu. against 7,385,756 bu, the previous week, and 13,755,674 bu. at the same date in 1886. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 755,776 be. The stocks now held in this city amount to 79,531 bu. against 38,344 bu. last week and 38,795 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. Corn has weakened since our last report, and prices are off slightly from those ruling a week ago. On Saturday No. 3 corn sold at 44c for spot, and 46c for May delivery. No. 3 sold at 44c also, and No. 2 gellow at 44%c. The cause of the decline is the inflated figures of the last government report, and the heavy receipts at Chicago. The Chicago Tribune says of this latter fact:

"There is some reason to think that the present large receipts of corn in this city will not be kept up more than a week or tea days longer. Most of what is now coming n is old corn that has been held over in crib for a long while and sold near the tor of the market. Some of it is two or three years old. The owners feared that by keepng it longer they might have have to sell at ower prices in competition with the ne corn of this year's crop. The large receipts of corn were the principal reason for yes erday's weakness in hog product."

It is very probable that holders of old orn were scared into selling by the statenents of the October crop report, which estimates a yield of about 1,600,000,000 bu. The Chicago market has also declined. under reports of increased receipts last week and heavier stocks in that city. Spot 2 closed there on Saturday at 40%c-October delivery at 40%c, November at 40%c, December at 40%c, and May at 44%c. By sample No. 3 yellow sold at 40%c, 40%@40%c for No. 8, 39%c for No. white, and 41%c for No. 3 white. Toledo was dull but firm, with each at 44 1/4 c, and May at 46 4c. At New York spot was in improved demand and firm, while futures were dull. At Liverpool the week closed with corn steady and nchauged. The following are the latest cable quotations: Spot mixed, 4s. 81/d. per cental; October delivery at 48 7%d., and November and December at 4s. 6%d.

The receipts at this point for the week were

63,620 bu., against 31,436 bu. the previous

week last year. The shipments for the week

vere 13,564 bu. against 8,678 bu. the previous week, and 17,639 bu. for same week in 1886. The visible supply of this grain on oct. 8 was 5.810.418 bu., against 5,321,405 but the previous week, and 5,859,901 at the the first corresponding date in 1886. The visible supply shows an increase of 489,013 ou. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 37,307 bu, against have also declined during the week, the market showing the greatest weakness on Saturday. White have held pretty steady. No. 2 are now quoted at 30 % c against 30 % c State factory, fancy, white, Sept last week, and No. 2 mixed have dropped to 29c. There are few lots of light mixed being received, and sales are few. None were reported on Saturday. The export movement is very light, although it is thought there will be a good demand later on. At present foreign markets are being supplied with home grown grain. At Chicago oats are steady but at a lower range of values. No. 2 mixed spot are quoted there at 25 1/25 1/2c, October delivery at 25%c, November at 25%c, and May at 29%c. Sales by sample were on the basis of 25%c for No. 2 mixed, 25%@26c for No. 3 white and 27%@290 for No. 2 white. The New York market is steady and quiet, but lower than a week ago. Quotations in that market are as folows: No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 32%c; No. 3 white, 34%@34%c. In futures

AND now it turns out that the Tortilita silver mines, which Mr. Joseph Reall advertised so extensively, are unmitigated frauds. The N. Y. Herald some time ago sent a mining engineer out to inspect the wheat and expect to get better prices than property and his report is printed this morning. It states that the mines merely consist of "prospect" holes and barely pay the wages of thirteen men. It is shown that the mines have paid no dividends, and when yielding the largest amount of ore they bankrupted their owners and were six and a half months ending with the 15th | sold at a sheriff's sale for \$15,000. Joseph, inst. were 21,460,000 bu., of which 10,- this is worse than butterine!

No. 2 mixed for October sold at 32%c.

November at 32%c, December at 33%c,

and May at 35%. Mixed western are quoted

at 32@34c, and white do, at 34@40c per bu.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER.

The demand for good butter equals the receipts, and the market is firm. This is especially so in extra dairy stock, which is now quoted at 91c, with a cent more sometimes paid. Choice dairy commands 18@ 20c, and is quick at those figures. Ordinary stock is not in demand, and prices are just what can be got. Oleomargarine, or butterine, which retails at 18c; is meeting with an active demand at present, as a visit to the Central Market here will show. It is preferred under its true name to poor butter. Creamery is held firmly at 25@26c. At Chicago the market at the close of the week was quiet, with a moderate inquiry for fancy creameries, while dairies met with fair sale. if sweet and fresh. Packing stock was about steady and low grades dull. Quotations are as follows: Fancy Elgin creamery, 24%@26e per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois do. 2000 24c; fair do, 17@19c; low grades, 14@16c; fancy dairies, 19@21c; fair to good do. 14@16c; ordinary do, 11@13c; common and packing stock, 19@13c; grease, 8@9c. The New York market is not in good shape, owing to the very light demand. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says: "The general market continues to present

very dull and unsatisfactory appearance. Fine to fancy grades have only a moderate demand, while all lower grades are dull. Western creamery is not quite so plenty today, but an ample supply accumulated in store. Finest grades are fully ample if not in excess of the demand, and the tone easy, with 25e virtually the top, though %c more occasionally asked for special marks. ing fancy there is a drag to 91@32c, while defective quality is offering at 16@18c, but neeting scarcely any attention. reamery pails are plenty and freely offered at 26@26%c, while anything showing loss of fresh davor is offering down to 22@33c. State dairy tubs and pails in moderate supply and about steady. Firkins slow. imitatio creamery, Western dury and factory continue dull and weak.' Quotations in that market on Saturday were as follows:

BANTERN STOCK.

andiam divon.		
Creamery, State, pails, fancy	26	@2614
Creamery, State, tubs, fancy	25	@2516
Creamery, prime	21	@58
Creamery, good	18	@20
Creamery, fair	16	@17
Creamery, Western, June	17	1500
State dairy tubs, fancy	34	0
State dairy, tubs, good	30	@55
State wairy, tubs, fair	18	@19
State dairy tubs, ordinary	16	@17
State dairy firkins, good to prime	20	@21
WESTERN STOCK.		
Western Creamery, fancy	25	@206
Western imitation creamery, shoice	18	@20
Western do, good to prime	16	@17
Vestern do, ordinary	15	@1514
Western dairy, fine	17	@18
Western dairy, good	15	@16
Western dairy, ordinary	14	@1414
Western Sactory, June firktus, choice	16	@1614
Western facctory, June firkins, good		
to prime.	15	@15%
Western factory, June tubs, choice	16	0
Western factory, June fair to good.	15	@15%
Western factory, current make,		
prime	15	8
Western factory, ordinary	18	@14
CHARGE		
CHEESE.		

The pricket is dull and inactive, with rices unchanged. The dem and from reailers is light, owing to the high price denanded. Quotations here are 12@13%c or full cream Michigan, 10%@11c for Ohio and 13%@13c for New York. At Chicago the market is quiet, and values weak. On Saturday the shipping demand was light, but there was a little inquiry from the west and south for flats and cheddars. Skims limited. and low grades were neglected. Choice full cream cheddars were quoted at 10%@11%c per lb; flats (9 in a box), 11@11%c; Young America, 111/@111/c. Sharp cheese are about 1/4c below these figures. The New week closes with business in a very ansatsfactory shape for sellers. In its review of the week the Daily Bulletin of Satur-

"Cheese has afforded the 'bear' element urther and somewhat more decided oppor-unity to indulge in the 'didn't we tell you so' style of discussion. The market has shown the familiar general features of an almost complete suspension of business during the forepart of the week, awaiting he arrival of Central New York stock from whence the bulk of the supply again came to hand, but these were bought 1/2 % lower than last week, and partly anticipated The prevailing influence however, was the want of orders from abroad, an argument more potent when continuous, as it has been for several weeks nest than all the theorizing of the most astute operators, and, especially when supweek, and 53,331 bu. for the corresponding plemented by reports of a pressure to realize upon stock at auction in Liverpool, and ery low rates shown where sales actually ook place: though the cable reports were a little ambiguous as to quality. From Canada, too, the advices through private sources were far from reassuring, and for the first three days of the week matters looked a little blue. On Thursday a few orders came out in response to offers at 11%c, and in filling these a steadier feeling was infused, with %c additional paid to get ertain pet factories, and the close to-day 20,249 bu. the previous week, and 67,950 finds the market on about the same basis, bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. Oats but a little slower, with indications that receipts will materially exceed the exports.'

Quotations in that market Saturday were as follows: State factory, fancy, colored, Sept State factory good...

Of the Canadian markets the

Gazette of Thursday last says: "The condition of the market has re nained much the same, that is dull and easy, with exact values difficult to quote Our special from Woodstock to-day reports offerings of 8,000 boxes and no sal the cable quoted 57s. In this market no business was reported, as buyers continued indifferent, while holders of high priced goods were unwilling to sell. As many o the dear contracts possible are being re pudiated on the ground of quality, and it estimated that the repudiations would fill a good many barges. The stocks in this city are heavy, at least heavier than they would have been had the enthusiastic boomers developed even a slight streak of common sense at the critical period, and the quantity now held is believed to exceed erably more."

The Liverpool market is quoted dull, with new American cheese at 57s. per cwt., a decline of 1s. from the price quoted

THE receipts and shipments of cheese at Chicago for the past week and from May (st, the beginning of the trade year, until October 18, with comparisons with the sam

WOOL

It cannot be said that the markets at the east have improved during the week. The conditions surrounding them are practically the same as for two months past, buyers and sellers each waiting for a turn of affairs in their favor. So far the market has not moved in either direction to any great extent. Statistically holders are in a strong position, as stocks of desirable wools are light for the season, and the steadiness of ralues abroad will not admit of importations. The stocks held at interior points, which are largely in the hands of woolgrowers, many of whom have purchased considerable amounts from their neighbors. are not in market on the basis of present prices at the east. It will require an advance of 2@3c per lb. to get these wools. W ether this advance comes soon or late, most of this wool will be held till it does come, as the farmers who hold it are quite able to wait.

The tightness of the money market at the east, caused by stock speculations and heavy investments in western lands, mines and railroads, is undoubtedly one cause of weakness in the wool market. It looks as if the mmense sums of money laid out in unproductive real estate and in building railroads for the next generation, would bring the country into the position it was in 1873. There are too many "booms" in progress, and the great mass of the farming community, the foundation of industrial prosperity and commercial confidence, are not in a position which warrants the belief that the country is in a safe condition financially. That this belief is quite general with manufacturers and business men generally is quite certain, and those who have loaded up with real estate an I bonds and shares are "booming" them with all their might to get rid of them before the crash omes. Were money as easy as a year ago, wheat, wool and other staples would be bringing more money.

At Boston the past week the sales aggre gated 1,496,868 lbs. of domestic and 218,000 26 @264 lbs. of foreign, as compared with 1,425,500 lbs. of domestic and 954,000 lbs. of foreign the previous week, and 2,658,700 lbs of domestic and 572,000 lbs. of foreign during the corresponding week in 1886. The re ceipts in that city for the past week were 4,891 bales domestic and 1,693 bales foreign, against 3,552 bales domestic and 1,469 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1886. The aggregate receipts since January 1, 1887, have been 381,561 bales domestic, 85,666 bales foreign, against 408,848 bales of domestic and 92,188 bales fereign for the corresponding period of 1886. This is a decrease of 27,497 bales domestic and 6,552 bales foreign.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in its issue of Friday, says: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces are in

rather better demand, and seem to be oc suppling a little firmer position. Ohio X is inchanged as regards prices. 82 cents being the nominal figure at which sales have been made. The sales have been of small amounts there being no large individua Mishigan Wool. - Michigan No. 1 is held

firmly at 35 cents and sales have been made with an effort. Michigan X is held at 30 cents. The sales of this wool have been

Kontucky, Indite a and Missouri Wools There is no improvement in the call for these wools. This pondition of the stock held in this city is good, but the manufac-turers have wanted but little at the present There is no impr quotations. The amount of these d here is comparatively small, as a grea deal is still held in Chicago, St. Louis. and by the growers in the country.

Pulled Wools.—There is a good demand

for extras to-day. Fine old supers also are in good demand. Prices are a trise easier. We note a large sale, some 300,000 pounds, of B. supers, by the New York brauch of a Boston house. This sale is reported to have taken place at from 34 to 36c. Combing and Delaine. - Onto delaines are in good demand and selling at 35 cents without much haggling. Michigan delaines are not in as good call as they are not fine

enough for the present need. Thirty-three cents is the nominal price. Texas Wools are not moving very freely. The fall wools especially are in poor de mand. It is estimated that there are 8,500 sacks in the San Antonio market at present, besides accumulations at Encinal, Laredo. San Diego and Corpus Christ; making proo ably 21,000 sacks awaiting purchasers.

From Bradstreet's review of the market

we take the following: "The improvement noticed in the woo narkets a week ago has not been sustained.

Most of the manufacturers are buying as cautiously as ever. Though they take good deal of stock in the aggregate they are onfident that prices are not going up for he present, and therefore give little thought to the future. Even if existing values hold it is clear gain for them to have the dealers carry the wool until it is wanted, and the ssibility of occasional sags is ever before The outlook for wool goods, howthera. ever, is much better than for some time The orders so far taken have reached a fair volume for the season, and an increase in he consumption of material is anticipated with more confidence than heretofore sooner or later. Still the market for the present is unsatisfactory. country show diminution of firmness. Lit tle is doing in the fall clip at San Antonio and elsewhere in Texas, where considerable receipts are reported. Buyers are holding aloof.'

Of the Philadelphia market the Record of Friday says:

"The wool market has ruled quiet although there has been a larger movement in fine fleeces at low prices. It is on this basis that buyers here and there are showing more confidence and are operating a little in advance of requirements. The wools sold this week at 32@32½ could not be laid down here from Ohio to sell at these prices vithout less to dealers. Inquiry has chiefly for fine delaine and desirable X and medium fleeces, but local assort-ments of these wools are fast dwindling away, and Western holders show little disposition to drop their asking rates low enough to admit of the re-plenishment of stocks for profitable resale at present seaboard quotations. Territory wools are plentiful, but demand for them is light and the market still inclines in buy ers' favor. Buyers generally are gauging purchases by actual requirements, excel when they can pick up desirable lines of vool at prices that seem to afford reasonable security against any further settling of the

Foreign clothing wools are quiet but steady. Abroad they are held firmly at prices which do not admit of importations Current quotations for leading descriptions of wool are as follows, in comparison

THE HORTICULTURAL DEPART-MENT OF THE STATE FAIR.

The Relations of the two State Societies in its Management.

In a report of the proceedings of the October meeting of the Norvell Farmers' Club, published in the FARMER of October 10; the ollowing appeared in the dis ussions:

"The contents of Horticultural Hall were free gift to the Society by the horticulturists of the State, many of whom labored weeks to make the exhibit as perfect as it was. The fruit displayed was sold to a aler for \$40 to pay express charges upon The Society had nothing to give to the fruit-growers in pre niums, but they had \$800 o give to two women for driving on the ace track. These things that attract attenion are the very reason why the people do not get the benefit from our fairs that they should. We would do well to pattern after lanada, whose fairs are intended to give people a chance to study the best types of stock, implements, etc., and all special at-tractions are excluded." This criticism upon the State Agricultural Society was undoubtedly made by the party

in all sincerity, but it was entirely undeserved. To understand the matter, let us explain the relations between the two societies. About fifteen years ago the State Agricultural Society offered to place the entire horticultural department of the State Fair under the management of the State Horticultural Society, allowing a stated sum each year for the expenses of the Horticultural Society, and paying all premiums awarded by it to the amount of one thousand dollars. The sum allowed for expenses was \$1,400. This lasted for some years, until 1885, when the State Agricultural Society, through decreased receipts, was obliged to curtail exenses. The sum then set apart for the Horticultural Society was \$2,000. The premiums awar ted in the Horticultural department were then reduced to \$800 by the State Horticultural Society, leaving \$1,200 to go into its treasury to meet its other expenses. This arrangement lasted until the fair of 1886 placed the State Agricultural Society in a position where it had to exercise every economy possible. At the annual meeting in January last the entire premium list was revised and cut down in every de partment. The horticultural department had its appropriation cut down to \$1,400. The officials of the Horticultural Society then decided that they would not award any premiums to exhibitors, relying upon fruitgrowers to make a good exhibit of their productions without the inducement of premiums. The \$1,400 therefore went into the treasury of the State Horticultural Society. The State Agricultural Society had nothing to say about how that department should b nanaged, and certainly did the best they could for it under the circumstances in which the Society was placed by financial losses. The fruit sold after being exhibited was for the benefit of the State Horticultural Society, and the amount received from its sale went in o their treasury.

The plain facts are that in the past fifteen years the State Agricultural Society has paid for the benefit of the State Horticultural Society over \$20,000, besides paying an nual premiums of \$800 to \$1,000. It was this money which enabled the Horticultural Society to maintain its organization, pay its Secre tary a salary of \$800 per year, hold its regular meetings throughout the State, edit its report, and give fruit-growers the assistance it has. The State Horticultural Society has a very limited income outside of the money paid it for taking charge of that department f the State Fair. That our read of whom we begin to think are laboring under a wrong impression in regard to this matter, may see how it really is, we quote the report of the Treasurer of the State Horticultural Society for the year 1885, made at the annual meeting at Benton Harbor:

At the close of the last fiscal year, Dec. 3, 1884, there was in the treasury...
ince that time we have received fro
the State Agricultural Society Total Then the Secretary's report, which is

Pamphlets.... Postage, Secretary's office.......... Incidentals at quarterly meeting.... cal societi Exchanges of reports..... Report, 1885.
Report, 1884.
State Fair.
Executive Board
Printing, stationery and blanks.
Expense of American Pomological So'y brary brary reasurer's office

Total expenditures \$1 519 51 It will be seen the entire receipts from all other sources outside of the State Agricultural Society, were only \$439 55, and that all other sums required to meet the expenses of the Horticultural Society came from the State Agricultural Society. If, therefore, the State Horticultural Society saw fit to cut off all premiums in its department of the fair and keep the entire appropriation in its treasury, all criticisms upon this action should be placed where they properly belong, as under the arrangement between the two

societies the State Agricultural Society had

no control whatever of the matter. I'here is no doubt the officers of the State Horticultural Society believed that their ction in this matter was the one best calculated to subserve the interest of the horticulturists of the State. The good work accomplished by the Society in the past has een rendered possible by the gen extended to it by the State Agricultural Society, and the latter is deserving of the thanks rather than the criticisms of hortiulturists. No other department of the state Fair has ever had more money expended upon it, or been left more entirely in

THE American Miller says that the farm ers of Manitoba are, figuratively speaking, between the devil and the deep sea. The magnificent hard red Fife wheat which her soil produces does not ripen early enough to escape the frost; that is, to escape it every year. On the other hand, the wheats that do ripen early enough to escape the frost do not possess the splendid milling qualities of the hard Fife. Of course the armer wants a sure crop, whether it is as emunerative as an uncertain crop or not. The Fife wheat grown in Manitoba leaves little to be desired as an ideal milling wheat, and even if its wheat should go to give aid and support to the European competitor, one could not help feeling averse to having her exchange her present

Lebanon Farmers' Club

The following programme has been adopted for the next meeting of this club, which

Paper—"The best grasses to sow for pasture and for hay, and the time and manner of sowing," Milo Grove.

Paper—"House-cleaning," Cynthia Ab-

Intermission-Miscellaneous business and question box. Discussion-" Has improved machinery nefitted the farmer?" S. A. Brooks and Hi Winans.

Evening-Music. Paper—"Need of a life," Frank Abbott. Need of social culture in rural Essay—Claude Abbott. Music—Intermission.

Paper—"Farmer's wives—how can their ves be made more enjoyable?" Mrs. C. Poem-Jane Gillespie.

Editor-Fred Brooks. JAY SESSIONS, Sec'y. Music.

Received.

THE Michigan Central Railway Company issues a handsomely illustrated pamphlet of 200 pages, entitled "Niagara and Beyond," which sets forth the superior advantages of traveling by this route and taking advantage of the opportunity to see some of the finest natural scenery in the world.

RAND, MCNALLY & Co., the well known map publishers of Chicago and New York, send us a finely executed sectional map of Michigan, showing railroads, towns, rivers, etc., and carefully indexed to aid in locatng them. Price \$1.

Stock Notes.

MR. E. A. GARLOCK, of Howell, has so'd to Alex McPherson, of same place, nine yearling rams for service on Merino ewes. All of them recorded or eligible and ear tags as follows: 321, 327, 329, 250, 265, 272, 274, 243, 244. He also reports the following additional sales:

To A. Grostic, Howell, ram No. 258. To A. J. Rounds, Howell, ram No. 328. To A. Garlock, Howell, ram No. 264. To E. W. Grant, Fowlerville, ram No To J. B. Davis, Ozden, one 3-shear ram.

To A. Parshall, Howell, two ram lambs and two aged ewes. To C. E. Garlock, Howell, imported ewe To P. Millett, Fowlerville, two yearling

MR. A. D. DEGARMO, of Highland, Oak and Co., sold to John J. Murdoch, of Bayport, Huron Co., Mich., the young Shorthorn bull Bonanza 3d. He is one year and eight days old, and weighs 1,110 pounds. He was sired by Bonanza 61797, dam Fanny

25th, (Vol. 22, A. H. B.).

Farmers have so often been deceived by norse blankets which do not wear well that they will doubtiess be glad to know how they can get strong horse blankets. They should carefully read the attractive 5-A Horse Blanket advertisements which appear in our columns.

NEWS SUMMARY. Iniversity 502 are the sons of farmers.

ost in the vicinity of \$25,000,000. to present estimates.

Peter Wagner, of Ovid, was buried one eek after he had celebrated the "golden anniversary of his marriage. A B. Vary, of Marshal, mourns the loss of

19 fine young hogs by cholera, which it is alleged is prevalent in the vicinity. An Arcadia, Lapeer County, farmer has let he contract for extracting stumps on 80 acres f his farm at 30 cents per stump.

The first snow storm of the season occured on Friday last, 21st, three days later than last year's first fall. It was only a flurry. Flint Globe: Mr. Coates, of Burton, planted 30 acres to potatoes last spring, and estimates his crop at from 2,000 to 2,500 bushels. Lenawee County's champion ear of corn

long. The Sylvan creamery at Port Huron made 100.000 pounds of butter this season, and averaged \$3,000 in payment to farmers each

The Lansing Republican nominates ex-Gov. Russell A. Alger, of this city, to head the Republican tloket in the coming Presiiential campaign. Jacob Ganzhorn, of Ann Arbor, has the

largest vineyard in that section. He has I acres of vines; and made about \$1,000 worth of wine this season. Twenty-three vessels cleared from Alpens last week, carrying 6,120,000 feet of lumber 950,000 shingles, 24,500 railway ties and 2

Some Monroe County farmers have been windled by parties selling patent cornetalk pinders at high prices, which prove to be no good when set in operation.

There are 62 residents of the township Clay, St. Clair County, who are over 70 years of age. One old resident claims to have atained the dignity of 102 years. The British American Mining Company, with a capital of \$1,500,000, and \$50,000 paid in, was organized at East Saginaw last week,

and will make that city its headquarters. Thirty-eight carloads, of 30,000 pounds each, of grapes were shipped from Monroe during the season, an increase in the product ver last year's shipments of fully 25 pe

and four ounces, and measured 181/2 inches in girth. The editor of the Independent got Three or four like it ought to make a mas

is reported very bad in some respects, par ticularly as regards the insane and idiotic in mates, for whose care there are not adequate At Jackson, on the 19th, a nine-year-old daughter of John Tedder, while playing on the Michigan Central crossing, was struck by a train, and instantly killed, being shockingly

The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cadillac railroad has nearly reached the latter place. There are two miles of roadway and 16 miles of rails o be put down. Trains are expected to run by Dec. 1st.

Carois expending a good many dollars in grading and improving the highways leading into that enterprising village. The village council mean to make it an object for farmers to bring their produce there.

C. B. Andrews, of Ingham township, ham County, is crowing over the fact that two fine six-months old Shorthorn carves

Six members of the family of Asa Denn son, living near Bronson, have had typhol

dysentery, and five of the six are dead. Cause, impure water. A benefit entertainment gotten up by neighbors for the railef of the family netted \$95.

The Menroe Commercial says the trade in is to be held at the residence of Mr. Benjamin
Church on the afternoon and evening of
October 29, 1887:

Afternoon.—Music.

The Menroe Commercial says the trade in
dried sweet corn is booming in that county
this year, and about 5,000 bushes will be
marketed at six cents per pound, just double
last year's price. One farmer had 300 bushels to sell, for which he received \$9.00.

O. L. Morgan, of Cambria, Hillsdale Co., went down to Waterloo, Ind., with a few of his sheep, just to show the Hoosiers the possibilities of a sheep, and came back with ten first and three second premiums, captured at the fairs at Waterloo and Kendallville.

A Merenci boy concluded he would not A Moreno boy concluder he would not hang round town all summer trying to kill time, so he rented two acres of land of a farmer living near and planted onions. He raised 800 bushels, gave half for the use of the land. etc., and has \$300 worth of onions for his

James Moore, of Milford, Oakland County, was thrown from his buggy white en-deavoring to get his horse past a steam thresher, and was badly injured. Mr. More lea prominent stockman of Oakland Gounty, and will have the sympathy of his many The farm buildings of Jacob Stauber, living

near Raat Saginaw, were burned on the 19th, and 200 bushels of wheat, 30 tons of hay, a horse, and Mr. Stauber's farm implements were destroyed. Twenty-three cows belong-ing to J. J. Harvey, of East Saginaw, were also burned to death. Arthur Vastbinder, whose death occurred

at Fint last week, received the fujuries which caused his death on the ball ground. He and a companion ran to catch the ball and colliqued violently, Vastbinder being knocked senseless. He suffered from concussion of the brain, which resulted in fatal in tammatic Mrs. Alvin Porter, of Jackson, was lighting

a graciine stove on the 20th, when an explos-on occurred which scattered the burning oil over her, enveloping her in fluines. Refe aid could be obtained, she was fatally b dying in a few hours. Her Heyear old daugh-ter was badly burned in the attempt to ex-tinguish the flames. Mrs. Patrick Callegan, of Frazer, Macomb

Mrs. Patrick Callegan, of Frazer, Macomb County, was killed by the cars in this city on the 20th, whither she had come to pay a visitto her daughter, accompanied by her son. She was unused to traveling and atraid she would not get off at the right place. The train makes several stops on entering the city and at one of those Mrs. Callegan attempted to leave the of these Mrs. Callegan attempted to leav car; the train suddenly started, throwing her to the platform and under the wheels, caus-ing death in a few minutes.

sonesville Independent: Richard Hinkley, who committed suicide by hanging hitself last week, was once a well-to-do farmer. He made the fatal error of deeding all his property to his children, and the not une result followed—he became a county charge. His condition unsettled his mind. It was thought at first that the county would have to bear the expenses of the interment, but his sons, who are said to be in comfortable reumstances, assumed charge of the re Portland Observer: A new scheme to de-

raud farmers has been concocted. A couple of men call on a farmer and inform him that they are sent out by insurance people to er amine lightning rods; that the losses by son of defective lightning protectors have become so frequent and so heavy that the companies in self defence are compelled to look after the matter and remedy the deects so far as l'es in their power. An elec tric battery is produced, the farmer outo the handles, his lightning-rod circuit, and the current not being to sample of lightning rod which t nish the farmer, and to show him h it is the electricity is changed to and the machine being heavily cha time, the farmer gets a shock that knock-down argument. Of course swallowed and the victim signs a c and in a day or two along con division of the gang, who puts up About this time the fa largely in excess of his expectations. N use kicking, for his contract, signed by h own signature, stares him in the face, and he can do nothing but make the best of a ba

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General.

Jules de Lesseps, brother of Count Ferii-nand de Lesseps, is dead.

It is definitely decided that it is yellow There were four cases of cholers on the Avoid the "Ohio Hybrid wheat" just ex- York from Marseilles last week.

An incendiary fire at Murinette, Wis. burned out the business portion of the total and destroyed \$200,000 worth of property.

J. E. Hamilton, of Waco, Texas, printer has fallen beir to an estate of \$2,000,000 le by an uncle who went to California in 1850

The large fish-freezing establishment of C. W. Gauthier, at Sandwich, Ont., with techouses, etc., was burned out for the flird time on the 21st. An explosion of natural gas at Pittsburg ast week set fire to the Albemarie dotel and Bijou theatre, killed two men, and badly in-

Texas has 6,741,961 head of cattle, worth \$48,735,614, a decrease from last year's v of about \$6,000,000. There are 1,193,522 head of horses an 1 mules, worth \$32,221,771

The old "Tennessee" which originally cos \$1,500,000, will be used hereafter as a coal-bunker, having been purchased by a Connecticut railroad company for that purpose 'ewish children in attendance at the pubc schools of Mobile, are so annoyed and ill reated by their "Christian" companion

that they are leaving the schools and attending private ones. Business failures for the last seven days imber for the United States 172, for Canada 29, or a total of 201, compared with a total of 202 the previous week and 198 in the corre

ponding week last year. The family of Hon. Nathan Fredericks, of Findlay, O., was poisoned by eating cabbage on which Paris green had been used, last week, and Mr. Fredericks and two children are dead and his wife and two other children Now said that Premier Norquay, of Man

ba, has effected a sale of \$250,000 in provin

cial bonds in New York, which, with the \$300.00 guaranteed by the city of Winnipes, will cenable work to be resumed on the Red Elver Valley road at once. By order of their assembly, 5,000 shoemal ers quit work at Philadelphi, 5,000 socious ers quit work at Philadelphia last week, and twenty-four factories shut down, first calling on the hands to pack up their tools and get paid off. This transforms the strike into a discharge by the manufacturers.

Dakota of land have been taken up by seters; and 23,811,445 acres are unoccupied. the bonded indebtedness is \$1,008,800. The rield of wheat is estimated at 60,000,000 els, and the area sown to that cereal at 3,839. 389 acres. Petroleum stored for fuel at the Pultol

During the past year, over 30,000,000 acre

iron works, San Francisco, caught fire on the 20th and caused the entire shops, together with all the machinery and the castings of six schooners which had just been finished, to be consumed. The works were the third largest in the city. Detectives who have been working on the

Rahway N. J., mysterious murder case, say the victim has been identified at last. It was Mrs. Aunie Ingram, who came here from Birmingham; Eng., two years ago, and had been married four times. Her husband—the atest one-has disappeared. The representatives of agricultural college

and associations in session at Washington last week effected a permanent organization by adopting a constitution. The new association will try to maintain an existence under the name of "The American Association of the name of the nam State Agricultural Colleges and Experim

big surplus in the treasury and at the same time enable America to compete with Eng-land in her shipping business, is to have Congress pass a law to pay for nerchant ships sailing under the American flag from that surptus; which seems to worry those who are eager for "appropriations" Near Charleston, W. Va.,

20th, three coaches of an expression in the same day by a college badly hurt. On the same day by a college in the same day by a coll

P

fault, and both struck out for the wood

freight trains collided near Lincola, last week, and the two engines and 70 less week, and the two engines and 70 less were wrecked and burned. The brake-on one train, Isaac Davenport, was at in the wreck and in danger of burning it being impossible to release him; low employe chopped off his im-Heroic surgery, but it was leg

The President, having finished his trip he west and south, has returned to Great crowds congregated at at which the party stopped.

President and the exposition o many strangers to the city that it was ble to accommodate them, and restaurers and others charged from \$5 to or a night's lodging.

R. McCullough, chief engineer of the Comat, is charged with causing h of a co al-passer on the vessel named who had succumbed to heat in the McCullough is alleged to have d a ecoopshovel full of burning coals on m, as he was lying, apparently asleep, his exhaustion, and to have abused writhed in agony under the red-He died in a few minutes after-

Robert Henderson and a band of outhip of noted by Bud Trainer had a bloody was headed by Bud Trainer had a bloody attle on the north fork of the Arkansas tiver, in the vicinity of Wawoca, Indian Ter-tory, last week, in which 15 men were and many wounded. The vigilants ed one-half in number, and their der thought it advisable to retire. The tiaws are thought to have been punished

posident C. G. Francklyn, of the Horn ng company, was arrested last instance of Sir Bache Cupard. wants to recover \$3,000,010 alleged to been converted to his own use by Franck-Francklyn's credit is gone so entirely has been forced to pay as high as and no has to the use of \$25,000 for a month.

Is ball was fixed at \$5,000, and he is

tely to remain in jail for some time, as none

his former wealthy friends soem disposed

Poreign.

The Turkish police are closing all the sahe ground that they are demoralizing the

discovery of remains of the ancient walls during Christ's lifetime.

It is said that at the Irish fairs thousands head of cattle and sheep were offered for at extremely low prices, but found no hasers. Their owners claim they will A mob of unemployed workmen paraded condon streets at intervals indulging in riot-ms demonstrations. They could dnd no work and were referred to the workhouse when they asked for food or means to earn

It is said that the Russian editor and states man, Katkoff, recently deceased, was in eague with the French general Boulanger, burg intercepted one of Katkoff's letand sent it to the German emperor, who

Wool in Texas.

The fall clip of Texas wool is now being eceived at the interior markets in that tate, and the situation is not favorable or sellers. A dispatch from San Antonio, ong the headquarters of the wool trade of hat State, says that in the history of the ity there has never been such a lack of yers for Boston, New York, Chicago and Louis houses. These were badly bitten spring by the heavy decline which set segment to their payment of fancy es, and came down this fall determined take wool at bed-rock figures. The comsion men had been warned, and formed ombine to let the staple go only at what ey considered reasonably fair prices. The has been an absence of any transacas whatever. Samples of the clip, which sunusually good, have been sent out to eading houses and telegrams received to hold off until the holders shall drop to the oney offered. It is, consequently, impossible to tell when the price will be owered. Buyers are offering 12 cents for grades which went in the spring at 16 ents, and warehouse men are holding for b cents. Wool began coming in six weeks age and has arrived steadily ever since. bere are now here over 10,000 bales, or 3,000,000 pounds, not a lock of which has been sold. New Orleans refuses to take any of it at the figures offered, and St. Louis is in the same boat. Boston is expected to make a break before the end of the week, and purchasers say that under the present tariff and infamous system of classifications, admitting high grade foreign wools, they are not justified in paying large money, and will not do it even if they have o leave the State without a pound placed to

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I will offer at public auction a draft of 45 or 50 head of my fine Kentucky-bred

AUCTION SALE!

Shorthorn Cattle

om those celebrated breeders in Kentucky, tears. Fisher, James and Wood (where all lod cattle come from) of Young Mary and other ted families. Also a fine lot of grades. Sale at my farm, on Portage street, near Fair founds, Kalamazoo.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29th, at 1 O'clock

No postponement on account of bad weather as I have a large building to sell in. Partie as I have a large building to sell in. Parties coming to the sale can get nome Saturday evening either way. Anybody wanting good cattle cunnot afford to miss this important sale. TERMs.—One year's credit at seven per cent

D. C. REED.

PUBLIC SALE - OF -

Poland-China Swine & Merino Rams,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2d,

TWENTY HEAD OF SHORTHORNS,

of which nearly one half are fine young bulls from six to nine months old. All females heavy in calf. Twenty head of Poland-Chinas, mostly spring pigs, and about 15 head of choice Merino lams, one and two years old. All stock registered religible.

I will neet the morning trains from both ways a Byron on day of sale. Time will be given, shen desired, at six per cent interest.

SEWARD CHAFFEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOCK AND GRAIN FARM FOR SALE.

Centains about 250 acres: 170 acres under high state of cultivation, balance in meadow and timber: new house, good fences, three good wells with living water on two sides the farm; new Perkins windmill; situated only two miles southeast of the village of White Pigeon. Price only \$5:00 per acre; terms one-half down with five years' time on balance at six per cent interest. Possession given April 1st. For further particulars address T. E. CLAPP, Banker, White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

3-4 Size SAW SET

For Lumbermen and wood cut-ters. Cheapest and best ever made. Sets a Saw in three minutes; also Champion Gauge for cut-ting raker teeth proper length. Anyone can use them. Sample of each by mail on receipt of \$1. Circulars free. J. E. WHITING, Montrose, Pa.

We offer from the College herd a few choicely bred cows and heifers; a so three young bulls from 8 to 12 months old, the get of Fennel Duke 2d, of Side View 66731. All stock registored. Also four registered Merino rams, thee and four years old. Parties deskring to purchase are cordially invited to inspect the College herds or correspond with the undersigned.

SAM'L JOHNSON, Sup't., Agricultural College, M ch

GEORGE MILO

1313 Record 2:33 and full brother to Jerome Eddy 2:16%, will make a fall season at \$ 0 to insure.

DEWEY & STEWART. Owosso Mich

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A 240-acre farm, suitable for stock, grain, fruit or general farming, well watered, bordering or railroad: 1% n.lles from Bennington. For fur ther information call n or address the owner C. D. CASTLE, Bennington, Shiawassee Co., Mich

For Sale---Farms and Farming Lands in the Saginaw Valley—the best farming lands in Michigan. Address H. P SMITH, East Saginaw EVERY FARMER

His Own Blacksmith!!

ALL ODD JOBS CAN BE DONE. SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

\$45 WORTH OF TOOLS FOR \$20 AND THIS PAPER ONE YEAR FREE.

These Tools are all of the best quality, and with them any farmer can soon accustom himself to doing all odd jobs. Small farmers will save the cost of the kit every year, and large ones will save many times the price. The Tools included are sufficient to do most jobs, or with them other Tools wanted can be made.



45-LB. ANVIL AND VISE. 315 in. Steel Jaws.



face of the anvil clear. A steel Hardie DRILL ATTACHMENT TO ANVIL AND VISE.



2 LBS. STEEL HAMMER AND HANDLE.



14 lbs. BEST STEEL COLD CHISEL & HANDLE

No. 34, STOCK AND DIE.

Cuts Thread of Bolts and Nuts from 5-16 to % in. Pair 18-inch BLACKSMITH'S TONGS.



9-oz. SHOEING HAMMER.

This Forge, Anvil & Vise and Tools boxed for shipping will weigh about 10 lbs, and will be forwarded to any of our subscribers from Chicago by Freight upon receipt of £30. No Farmer can afford to be without them: don't let this opportunity to get a Kit of Blacksmith's Tools at less than half price pass. We also include a copy of this paper for one year. Address

GIBEONS BROTHERS. OFTHOLT, MICI

Heebners' Patent Level-Tread Horse-Powers With Patent Speed Regulator.



Heebners' Improved Threshing Machine, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Wood Saws, Field Rollers, Fytzgordinger success with latest improvements. Catalogues Free. HEEBNER & SONS, Lansdaie, Pa.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NINSULAR

Endurance, Purity and Covering Capacity.

No water, no barytes or any other adulterations In the Peninsular brand of Ready Mixed Paints.

No varnishing necessary with Peninsular Carriage Faints. Superiority of work assured by using Peninsular Faints. Uniformity and permanancy of color guaranteed.

Labor with the brush made easy by using Peninsular Paints. Avoid the use of the cheap alkali ready mixed paints.

Remember that the Peninsular Paints are made of the best materials, and that our Ready Mixed Paints are tinted with Pure Colors of our own manufacture.

F SEND FOR SAMPLE CARDS LE Peninsular White Lead and Color Works.

Factory: Cor. Leib and Wight Sts., Detroit. FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO.

PERCHERON HORSES FRENCH COACH HORSES.



We will be glad to have our friends and acquaintances and those with whom we have been in correspondence, in fact any and all who are in, search of first-class Registered Percherons and French Coachers, come and see our norses. We have an exceptionally fine lot, and ousstud is-so isrge that all may be pleased. We offer the largest number and greatest variety to select from. All our imported stock is selected by MR. FARNUM himself personally in France, and he accepts nothing but the best horses of the most approved breeding. Our home-bred stock is all the progeny of selected sires and dams of the best form and most desirable breeding. We guarantee our stock. Sell on easy terms and at low prices. We will be glad to auswer all correspondence promptily; but we would strongly advise persons contemplating the purchase of a horse or mare, Percheron or French Coach, to get on the train and come and see us.

SAVAGE & FARNUM,

Prop'rs of Island Home Stock Farm, Importers and Breeders, Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., Mich Catalogues Free by Mail. Address all Communications to Detroit, Mich.

Kentucky Shorthorns at Auction!

Jackson, Mich., on Nov. 10

FORTY HEAD OF

HIGH - BRED SHORTHORNS

OF THE FOLLOWING FAMILIES: Barringtons Waterloos Craggs' Renick Rose of Sharons Phyllis. Marys

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from the celebrated herd of FRENCH BROS., to be held in POWER HALL, at the Exposition Build-ing, Cincinnali, O., Thursday, Nov. I7.187, 24 10A.M. About 50 head of extra fine, #7 choice, imported and home-bred Cows, Helfers and young Buils. Many are the get of the Famous Prize Bulls, 12 TER-NATIONAL PRINCE, MAACHETT and DUKE VILLEM. Most of the females are now in a large by the ow in ... by these neluded in this sale

are as Grand a lot of strictly first class He reconstruction of the control of th Col. R. E. EDMONSON, A

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Or Exchange for Other Property.

A dairy (f 12 cows and a good paying milk route, established for five years in Midland C-ty Mich. No opposition and good reasons given for selling. For particulars address s26 4t E. C. WALTER, Midland City.

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Extra Black Jacks

At the head stands Clarence Grove (9709) At the head stands Clarence Grove (9709), an imported son of The Groys 3d. dam Ruby by Spartan (5009); assisted by Tom Wilton (9323), a son of the great Lord Wilton and full brother to Mr. Bertram's Sir Wilfred. Such cows as Lovely 2d, Fairy Lass 2d, Grace 3d, Fair Maid 4th by Chancellor 5310, Greenhorn 5th by Fairy Prince, Barcelona Queen by Horace 5th, three grand helfers by Hesiod (6431), and others of equal merit, compose the breeding herd.

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sexes for sale. Currespondence solicited. P. O.
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A Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 27750 by 23d Duke of Air irie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 17634 at head. Correspondence solicited.

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HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. jail-ly H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merican

OHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland.
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Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young
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N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jai-1y M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young balls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Shortherns. Families represented are Youn Marys, Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Ress. Correspondence promptly answered. OHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland hina swine Ah stock recorded. Stock for sale H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. additional decision of the series of t

THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural Col-lege, Mich., breeds Shorthorn cattle, Berk-shire and Poland-China swine, Merino and South down sheep. A choice lot of animals always on ble at very reasonable prices. Address Sam's phnson, Sup't of the Farm. W. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruik-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

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Hilpa, Flat Creek Marys, Cruikshank, Rose of
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Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other
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EDWIN PHEEPS, Maple-Place Farm, For tiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cat-lie of mo popular strains. Wasswork 6239 (6259) at head of herd. Stock of both sezes for sale at reasonable prices:—

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THOMAS POSTER, Elm Geove Stock Farm Fint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cat-tie (Lord Berwick 2st at head), Cotswold and Shrepshire Sheep, Berkshire swise, Road and Trotting horses, with stallions Fint and Man-brino Girl, Jr., in the stud, with eleven marce of Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock for sale.

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Galloways. R. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. John R., P. O. Breeder of Galloway cattle, America Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondent

SHEEP.-Merinos.

A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorough, bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Foland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buek, of Little Frairie Ronde, and G. W. Harrington, of Paw Paw. E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence

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R. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Per wamo, Ienia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved Americas Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Our respondence solicited,

A. GIBONEY, Kalamazoo, breeder of reg s istered. Merino sheep. Size, form, length and density of fleece specialities. Young stock for sale at low prices. Correspondence solicit

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S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., brooder of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough ored Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. No. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont registared thoroughbred sakeep. Atwood ram Feerless at head of flock. Also breeder of Poland Chinaswine. Correspondence solicited.

Parthaway, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich breeder of thoroughbred American Merina sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Regis ters. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breed-ing, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited O. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawee Co., breed of er of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

Shropshire-Downs.

MBRY A. GARLOCK, Howell, breeder and dealer in imported and Michigan bred Shropshire sheep. Will make a specialty of ex-grafue rams at low prices for fall of 1857 1919 CARLOCK'S imported and Michigan-bred of Shropshire sasep are the popular mutton and wool breed. Oldest established in Michigan. Unexceiled by any. Choicest stock at moderate rates. Wesley J. Garlock, Hawell, Mich.

J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co. importer, breeder and dealer in thorough bred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered. I import my sheep direct from England. Correspond red. I imce promptly answered.

LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., preeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and unregistered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at rewonable prices and terms. ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit custo ners. A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South Haven, breeder of Shropshire Stock from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in Western Michigan. Inspection invited. au3-4m

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks. A. W. COOLEY, Coldwater, Branch Co., breeder of pure Berkshire hogs of the largest size and very best strains. Pigs and young breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. All of my breeders are recorded in the American Berkshire Record. Write for prices.

EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County breeder of Berkshire swine of the best know-recorded stock. Stock for sale. \$30.2

Poland-Chinas. A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale

C. A. LIMBECK, Dowagiac, breeder of pure bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohio P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited, au29-286 C. W. JONES Richland, Mich.

Breeding stock all recorded in both the American and the

F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. All stockin Ohio P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale Also breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

CEO. R. GREEN, Ravenna, Muskegon Co. breeder of Poland China swine. All stoc bred from animals recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Write for prices. W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co. breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for salcheap. Also Merino sheep. All stook bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited.

W. RILEY & CO., Greenville, Montcalm Co., breeders and shippers of Poland-China wine; all recorded in Ohio Poland-China record Correspondence solicited.

A. SEARING, Lyons, Ionia Co., breeder and C. shipper of Chester White swine, Oxford Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle. All stock re-corded. Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited. Reduced rates by express W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co.
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Chester-Whites.

Small Yorkshires. M. HILBERT, North Lansing, breeder of Small Yorkshire pigs of best known strains of blood. All breeding stock recorded. Stock for sale.

HIGGINS. W. A., Eim Lane Stock Farm Jackson P. O., breeder of Essex swine an Plymouth Rock poultry. HORSES.-Draft and Trotting.

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N. J. ELLIS, Springdeld, Oakland Co., breed-ilons in use El Paso, Ingomar 1330 and Patachen 5001 (6478). POULTRY. MRS. W. J. LAWRENCE, Battle Creek, breeder of pure-bred poultry. L. and D. Brahmas, Langshans. P. Rocks, Wyandottes, Japanese, Royal Pekin and Golden Seabright bantams. Toulouse and Embden geese. Rouen and Pekin ducks. Bronse Turkeys. Pea fowls. Peari Guneas, and dealer in cage birds. Also registered Merino sheepjand Poland-China swine NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



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Cruickshank,

Rose or Sharon, Flat Creek Young Mary. Inspection is invited. Stock for sale at rea-tonable prices. Every animal guaranteed as expresented. The prospects for Shorthorns are better to-day than at any time in the past five rears.

L.W. &O BARNES,

- PROPRIETORS OF -"LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM. Byron, (Shiawassee Co.) Mich.



Breeders of pure bred Poland China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken merepremiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of young boars and sows, dark in color, and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

Mound Spring Breeding Farm. J. W. AIBBARD, - PROPRIETOR, Successor to C. Hibbard & Son,

Bennington, Shiawassee County. Mich

BERKSHIRE SWINE of the most fashionable families. Our herd has won more prizes at the leading fairs of the state-shan any other herd in the past four years. Pigs in pairs and tries not akin.

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AMERICAN MERINOS. Sheep of approved breeding. Individual Meris aspecialty. Personal inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. All stock recorded and guaranteed as represented.

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Terms on application. All stock eligible to GREENVILLE. MICH. Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 22431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and helfers. Reliable catalogués always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohle Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephone

FOR SALE.

122 head yearlings just imported from the prize winning flocks of Mansell, Evans stothers, Darling, J. Bowen Jones, T. Dickens, William Thomas, Thomas Jones and J. E. Farmer.

TURNER & CROSHE,
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Lansing, Mich. Shropshire Sheep!

125 head rams and ewes, imported and American bred, direct from the renowned flooks of Wm. Fowler, Richard Thomas, J. E. Farmer, T. & S. Bradburne R. Jones, T. Dicken, Jos. Pulley, M. P. Henry, Lovatt. Minton Everall, Byrd. Bromley and others. Oldest established flock in Michigan and first on record. Stock for sale.

WESLEY J. GARLOCK, Howell, Mich. OLSTEIN-FRIESIANS !

I have shout Twenty head of fine Cows, Helfers and Calves. for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms.
Write for description, prices and records, stating what is wanted.
A. L. FOR BES, je6-tf Stockbridge, Miche

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM

Poland China Swine a Specialty.

ck recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. B. G. BUELL, A Good Stock and Grain Farm For Sale Contains about one hundred and eighty-six acres, one hundred and forty of which are improved, balance in timber. A good orchard and good buildings on the piace. Situated two miles north and three west of the village of St. Johns, Clinton County. For further particulars and terms inquire of R. B. CARUSS, mrh2tf St. Johns, Mich.



Todd Improved Chestern Toda improved actions to have been crowned King in the Show Ring On the farm with us may

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Poetry.

TRANSFIGURED.

To careless eyes she is not fair; This verdict careless lips declare, And wonder why, against the charm Of beauty vivid, rich and warm, The face they deem so cold and dull To him should be so beautiful.

Are they too dull to see aright? Hath he a quicker, keener sight? Than love hath clearer, truer sense? Now is he right or wrong? Oh, say, Doth he behold her face or they?

Her eyes into his own eyes shine With strange illumining; a sign Is on her brow; a palimpsest, To his own gaze alone confessed; On him in gravely gracious mood, She smiles her soul's beatitud

This is the face she turns to him, e say not 'tis a lover's whim That finds it fair; nor are they dull Who say she is not beautiful. Por, strangest of all mysteries, They never see the face he sees-The face no artist's skill can limn, The love-fair face she turns to him -Carlotta Perry

OCTOBER.

Crimson and gold are the forests old, Beautiful pictures by Nature made, Touched with the brush of an artist bold. Blending bright colors with light and shade

Carpets of verdure bedecked with brown, Hangings of gold and of green and of red, Trunks that are rugged and seamed and old, Pointing the way to the blue o'erhead.

Barthward the forests are casting their leaves. Silently baring their arms of gray, Laying their garments of summer down. Girding themselves for the winter's frav

Reantiful leaves in their spring-time youth. Beautiful, too, in their snmmer green, Bicher by far is their autumn's glow. When in full colors of age they are seen.

So let our lives as they hasten by Grow, like the leaves of the forest tree, Stronger, more beautiful, day after day, Ripen in time for eternity.

Miscellaneous.

BEAUTIFUL MISS DERWENT.

Brookland is a popular summer resort. and each year can boast many distinguished visitors; but of them, no other ever attracted so much attention as did Stella Derwent. Describing her, a prominent society journal said: "Her face is of the pure Spanish type, though more regular and delicate in its features than is usual among Spanish women. Her hair is jet; her eyes are large, lustrous and fringed with heavy lashes; her complexion is rich and clear. her expression is bright, sparkling, amiable. More remarkable than the perfection of her head is her faultlessness of figure, which combines stateliness and grace both in carriage and The description in no wise exaggerated

her beauty.

If it be true that "every woman is fond of conquests." Miss Derwent had cause for rejoicing. Before she had been in the place a week most of the gentlemen there resident-whether permanently or temporarily-had succumbed to her chart with one another in paying their devoirs, which she received in a dignified, courteous manner, but with an insouciance that stimulated their endeavors to render themselves agreeable to her.

There was one gentleman whom she seemed to regard with greater favor than the others-the Hon. John Maxham. He was the wealthiest, most prominent citizen of Brookland, and had secured his title from having several times represented his town in the State Legislature.

Somewhat rising fifty, he looked much younger, and was prepossessing in his personal appearance. He had been bereaved by death of two wives, but was quite ready to marry a third time, provided a woman could be found to comfort his declining years who would creditably fill the position which, as his consort, would be hers.

With him she took long rambles through green pastures and beside still waters: rode behind his handsome bay trotters; not unfrequently dined. So favorable an impression did she make upon the honorable gentleman's daughter and sole heir that she Frankly declared to her intimate friend: "I think Miss Derwent would make pa an excellent wife;" no trifling concession, if the effect of her father's marriage upon her patrimony is considered.

The prospective union of Mr. Maxham and Miss Derwent was the general theme of conversation in Brookland, when the community was suddenly started by an anmouncement which caused all other matters to fade into insignificance—that the local bank had been burglarized to the extent of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, in currency and negotiable bonds-an anent that proved only too true.

Of this bank Mr. Maxham was the president and cashier; for its funds he was peranally responsible. To make good the deficit it would require the bulk of his worldly ssessions. He at once called a meeting of the directors, at which it was decided to offer a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension of the guilty party or parties; of five thousand dollars for the recovery of the stolen property; also to employ a skilled detective, who was summoned from New York city by telegraph.

Having arrived n Brookland, the detec tive one of the most expert in his profes sion-made a thorough examination of the building wherein the bank was located and its surroundings; listened to Mr. Maxham's statement of the facts of the case without remark. Then-

"You usually open the bank?" he asked. "Always, when I am in town," replied Mr. Maxham.

"On the morning when you discover that a burglary had been committed, you found the door locked?"

"The windows fastened on the inside

"They were."

"You had no suspicion of anything wrong till you went to your safe?"

"The door of the safe was also locked?"

"Who knows the combination that you use on the lock to your safe?"

"No one but myself." "You are hable to be away. In your absence, what does the teller do for money with which to transact the business of the

"We pay out about the same amount each day. This sum I take from the safe and place in his hands, of course making allowance for a slightly larger demand than the average. If I am to be absent over night, at the close of business he deposits the money in his hands with one of our merchants who has a safe, fire-proof and burglar-proof like our own, receiving from him a receipt for the amount.

"Supposing any casualty-paralysis, sudden death or the like-were to befall you, how would the interior of your safe be reached?"

"The combination is on a slip of paper. which is in a drawer of the safe in the town clerk's office, which has three locks. The keys to these locks are respectively holden by the three directors of the bank, and all of them would have to be used in obtaining the slip of paper."

"You seem to have made ample provision for the security of your treasures," smiling. "To guess accurately at your combination would be practically impossible, therefore it must have been learned by some person who watched while you, unsuspecting, opened the safe."

"I do not remember opening the safe when any one was near me."

"Then-" And the detective hesitat

"I know what you would say," said Mr. Maxham, quietly; "that I must be the guilty person. Fortunately, I can account for every moment during the night when the deed was committed; easily prove an alihi "

The days passed on, and not the faintest "clew" was discovered. No stranger had been seen in the place, directly prior to the burglary, nor since it had any one gone from Brookland to whom the slightest suspicion attached. The detective gave up the ease and returned to New York.

Meanwhile, Mr. Maxham had walked rode, dined w.th Miss Derwent, as usual. She manifested the warmest sympathy for him in his misfortune; in the sweetest voice declared that trouble was necessary to show one who his real friends are. From another, the assertion would have afforded him no comfort: from her, it did. It convinced him that her regard for him was not uspired by his wealth, which he would have to sacrifice; emboldened him to declare his love, in impassioned language, and ask her to become his wife.

"Oh, you naughty man!" she exclaimed archly looking into his face; her tone far from discouraging.

"I am positive that, as my wife, I can make you happy."

"I have no doubt of it. But your pro posal is so unexpected. You must give me time to consider it, before definitely answering it.

" Certainly; you will not allow it to disturb our present friendly relations?" "By no means!" earnestly.

One evening, some two weeks subsequent to the burglary, a young man named Wm. Avery, a clerk in the Brookland postoffice, called at Mr. Maxham's residence and requested a private interview with him on important business.

"I have company this evening," said Mr. Maxham, when the two were by themselves in the library, "and trust you will be as expeditious as possible."

"I will detain you but a few minutes," Avery replied. "To come directly to the point: Do you know anything of Miss Der-"What?" and Mr. Maxham's face flushed

angrily. "Please answer my question. Do you

know anything of the lady's past life, even her birthplace?" "I do not!" with ill-suppressed indigna-

"That foreign gentleman, Count Duprer, has been confined to his room at the Eagle ever since the burglary, has he not?" "I believe so," sharply.

"Your teller informs me that you once llowed Miss Derwent to see you lock and unlock the bank safe, and that you did not acquaint the detective with this circum-

"If you have nothing to talk about except her and the count, I must beg leave to end this interview."

"Since Miss Derwent has been in this place," Avery continued, calmly, "she has called at the postoffice for her mail, instead of having it sent to the Eagle as other boarders there do; a singular freak, it seemed to me. She has received four letters, each and all of them bearing the same post-mark and addressed in the same coarse scraggy chirography. Meantime, as many letters have gone from this to the office whence hers have come, and all were for the same person.

"Hence, I concluded that she was the'r sender. I firmly believe that one's character is disclosed by his handwriting, in no small degree, and at once made up my mind that he whom I supposed Miss Derwent's correspondent is an extremely rough specimen of humanity. Influenced by an irrepressible curiosity to know what two persons so dissimilar as Miss Derwent and her supposed correspondent could have in common, I wrote to the postmaster of the village where that individual resides for particulars respecting him. Two hours ago I received the following reply," drawing

letter from his pocket and reading: "'F—, Ohio, September 5th, 18—.
"'DEAR SIR: Yours of the 1st, by which confess myself surprised, is received. In eply would say: Horace Parsons, concern ing whom you enquire, once an estimable, though always an illiterate, man, is a miserrare physical beauty, some three years since met a young man who had a handsome face ng man who had a handsome face ing manners, with whom she be came infatuated, by whom her ruin was ei

"'Her parents idolized her, and her dis rate caused her mothers death, her fathownfall. The one for whom she sacrifi Ta 30 cau her honor is a gambler by profession, and capable of doing almost anything to obtain a living without work. He treats her shamefully, yet she worships him. His real name is Louis Carter, but both have ses. I imagine one of hers is Stells Derwent, as Parsons frequently sends letters to that address—lately to your post-office—and I do not know that he writes to anybody else. She furnishes the money for her father, support, doubtiess given her by Carter. Very likely Carter is with her in

Brookland, though they do not always travel together. If so, look out for him. Truly yours,

During the reading of this communication, Mr. Maxham sat motionless as a statue, his face bloodless. When it was finished, he said, in a husky tone:

"You think Carter and Duprer identical? That, aided by Miss Derwent, who betrayed the confidence I reposed in her when I indiscreetly allowed her to see me unlock the safe, he was able to and did rifle its contents without leaving any trace?" "Yes; and that his illness was feigned in

order not to be seen by the detective, who might have recognized in him an old offender. He would not wish to leave the place immediately after committing the crime, from fear of being suspected; for, in these days of telegraphs, a malefactor gains nothing by an attempt to run away from the scene of his operations."

"True." "Knowing the relations which have subsisted between you and Miss Derwent-so we will call her for the present-I deemed it best to acquaint you with my views before stating them to anyone else."

"Thank you for your thoughtfulness" remulously.

"I may be wholly wrong in my inferences. Therefore, I suggest that we go to the room where Miss Derwent awaits your return, anxiously, no doubt"-smiling as he spoke-"and I think I can at once prove her innocence or guilt."

"Very well:" and the two descended to the parlor, where Avery was formally introduced to Miss Derwent.

Presently, without any apparent abrupt ness, turning to Mr. Maxham, he inquired: "Do you know that Count Duprer is no count at all? That he has been recognized as a notorious character named Carter?"

The effect of this double question upon She Miss Derwent was instantaneous. trembled like a leaf; the color receded from her cheeks; her eyelids dropped.

"One of his exploits was the ruin of a young girl." Avery continued, not waiting for Mr. Maxham to reply; "and that caused the death of the girl's mother-made a wreck of her father. It is said that she whom he ruined is so completely in his toils that she dares not refuse to act as his accomplice, whatever deed he may plan to commit. This was too much for her, and she con-

vulsively exclaimed: ' I confess all, and ask your mercy for-

We will not prolong our narrative. No arrests were made, but the stolen property was all recovered. The sudden departure of "Miss Derwent" and "Count Duprer' from Brookland was a matter of surprise to all save Mr. Maxham and Avery, who alone, ever knew their guilt.

To Avery was paid the reward of five thousand dollars, a sum which he considered sufficient to warrant a "new departure" on his part-his marriage to the blue-eved lassie who had long been the principal figure in his dreams by night and by day, heretofore prevented by his pecuniary cir-

Mr. Maxham has not, as yet, found his third wife; nor is he likely to find her so long as he avoids women as he recently has avoided them-and particularly handsome

brunettes.

Building Sites and Choosing Houses. A writer in a recent number of Chamber's Journal makes the following good suggestions to persons about to build or purchase a house: In selecting a house, or a site for a new one, remember that where the sun will shine on the house for some hours a day, one element of good is secured, especially if sunshine enters at the windows of the living room or rooms most used during the daytime. After the aspect has been found to be suitable, and that a plentiful supply of sun and air is insured, attention should be given to the general position and construction of the house. If the ground is at all porous, a layer of concrete not less than six inches thick, and composed of cement or lime and broken bricks or gravel, should be spread over the whole of the ground covered by the building. This will prevent the passage of ground air up through the floors. Air will travel through the ground for some distance, and, as it invar:ably becomes contaminated by taking up carbonic acid gas in its passage, is not suitable for inhaling. The house acts as a sucker on the ground; and if, unfortunately. the site is one on "made" ground-that is, composed of all the refuse of a town-the gr und air becomes the medium of disease. No houses should be built without a wellventilated air space between the earth and the ground floor, especially if the layer of concrete on the surface be omitted. The walls should be built of good hard-burnt bricks or non-porous stone set in lime or cement mortar. Common underburnt bricks or porous stones hold moisture, which evaporates with a rise in the temperature, and so chills the air in the house. If the bricks or stones of the walls are suspected of holding moisture, the whole of the external surfaces should be covered with cement, or tiled or slated above. The foundations of the walls should rest on thick beds of concrete bedded in the earth; and to prevent the ground damp rising up the walls, a dampproof course of slates in cement or a bed of asphalt should be laid in the full thick ness or width of the wall just above the ground line. Dryness in this climate is so essential to health that any building which in its floors, walls, or roof sins by admitting moisture should be rejected as a place of residence by those who value their health. In tropical climates buildings are constructed to keep out the heat; but here, we build to retain the heat and keep out the cold.

All is new; capital not needed; you ar started free. Both sexes; all ages. Wherever you live you should at once write to Hallett Co., Portland, Maine; they will send you free, full information about work that you from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily, from the first start. Some have made over \$50 in a day. The best chance ever known by working people. Now is the time-delay not.

Interesting to Our Lady Read In another column you will find an order ntitling you to a Pattern, Free, of a handMISS BECKY'S HOME. MARY N. PRESCOTT.

Miss Becky was going to the "Old Ladies' Home' at last. It was a sorry fact, but there was nothing else for her to do, it seemed. Who would think of offering any other home to a poor, almost helpless old woman who had outlived her usefulness? Having passed her days in other people's houses, so to speak, she might not mind it as much, perhaps, as a more fortunate be-

"Yes," she said, "There's a vacancy in the 'Old Ladies' Home,' and the hundred dollars that Parson Amory left me will pay my way in, but it wouldn't last long if I began to spend it, you know, and I shall have a warm bed and my regular meals without worrying about where the next one's coming from. I'm 'most tired worrying about ways and means. Seems as though I had been about it all my life; ever since father was taken with heart disease hearing the class in algebra. Now that the rheumatism has got the better of me, so that I can't work in cold weather, and the doctor says it'll draw my fingers up so that I can't use them soon, it doesn't seem as if there was anything left for me in this world but the Home-and I ought to be thankful

Miss Becky had had other expectations in her heyday, when young Larry Rogers met her and carried her basket; when his strong arm paddled her down the broad river to church on Sunday mornings; when they sang together in the choir from the same hymn book; when they loitered home in the fragrant summer dusk, and heard the whip poor-will complain, and startled the fireflies in the hedges as they brushed by. It some times seemed to Miss Becky as if all this had happened in another planet. She was young then, with a bloom on her cheek; but although the rheumatism had bent her figure and rendered her more or less helpless at times, vet her dark, velvety eyes looked out like soft stars, and the ghost of a dimple still flickered on her cheek and chin in spite of her sixty odd years. Miss Becky's father had been the district school teacher in those far off days of her girlhood. He had taught her the simple lore at his command, but it was Larry Rogers who had taught her music, hour after hour, in the empty schoolhouse; they had practiced together, while he wrote the score on the blackboard. But all this had not sufficed to enable her to earn a livelihood. Her education, musical and otherwise, had stopped short of any commercial value. In those days she never expected to earn her

living by the sweat of her brow. Larry was going to give her everything. How trivial the little quarrel seemed to-day which circumvented this fine resolve of his! But what magnitude it had assumed at the time! On his return from a trip to a neighboring city, some busybody had whispered to Larry that Miss Becky had been seen driving with Squire Eustis' son Sam behind his trotters. Sam was just home from college, a harum-scarum fellow, they said, who made love right and left and gambled a bit: and when Larry reproached her with it she had not denied; she had simply said; "What then? If you choose to listen to gossip rather than wait till you..."

home a week."

"But you didn't tell me, and I've been "I had forgotten all about it till you re-"It's such an every day affair for you to drive with Sam Eustis!"-which incredulity stung Becky that she would not condescend to explain that she had carried some needlework up to Squire Eustis', which she had been doing for his wife, and that as she left to walk home Sam was just starting off with his smart chaise and new dapple-grays, and the Squire had said, 'Take Miss Becky home, Sam, and show her their paces;" and how she had been ashamed to refuse their kindness, although preferring to walk a thousand times: and how, once in the chaise, Sam had been the pink of courtesy, and had begged her to drive over with him to Parson Amory's, three miles out of her way, "that Lucy Amory may see you don't disdain my company. For, you see," said Sam, who was not as black as he was painted, or as many liked to suppose, "Lucy can make me what she will: without her I shall be nothing and nobody; but they've told her all kinds of wild things about me; they've told her she might as well jump into the river as marry such a scapegrace. And, perhaps, if I made her a little jealous-you know there's ne harm in that, is there? All's fair in love; and, perhaps, if the old folks see me driving about with Becky Thorne my stock may go up, and I may be 'saved from the burning,' as Parson Amory says." And Becky had consented. How could she refuse to do a service for such a true lover? So slight thing, too! She had often traversed the same road since on foot, on her daily rounds of toil or mercy. Sam Eustis had married Lucy Amory years ago, and was the fore most man in the country to-day. Strange now that friendly drive had interfered with Miss Becky's prospects; how the simple fact of carrying home Mrs. Eustis' needle work should have determined her fate and devoted her to a life of hardship and the Old Ladies' Home at the end! Talk of trifles! Poor Miss Becky! She remembered that once or twice the opportunity had of fered when she might have made it up with Larry; but pride, or a sort of fine reserve, had locked her lips - Larry ought to know that she was above silly flirtations. Once, when they met at Lucy Amory's wedding, when they all went out into the orchard while the bride planted a young tree and

end to confess all about the drive and its result, to put pride in her pocket, but just then Nell Amory called to Larry: "Oh, a horrid spider!-on my arm, Larry! Kill him, quick-do! Oh-oh-oh! I shall die-I shall faint!" And that was the end

the guests looked for four-leaved clovers,

she had found herself-whether by accident

or design she could not tell-on the grass

beside Larry; their fingers met over the

same lucky clover, their eyes met above it,

and for an instant she had it on her tongue's

The old orchard, with its fragrant quince oushes, its gnarled apple trees, its fourleaved clovers, was a thing of the past; a otton-mill roared and thundered there all day long, where the birds built and the trees d thirty odd years ago. It no

memory. She had turned her thoughts to raising plants when she was left to her own resources, but one cruel winter's night killed all her slips, and the capital was lacking by which she might renew her stock. Since then she had gone out for daily sewing, had watched with the sick, had been in demand for a temporary housekeeper whenever a tired matron wished an outing: but latterly her eyes no longer served her for fine work. and sewing machines had been introduced: she was not so alert in the sick room as of yore; she moved more slowly, and her housekeeping talent was no longer in request; added to this, the bank where her little earnings had been growing, one day failed and lett her high and dry. Some of her friends had travelled to pastures new, some had married away, some had ignored or forgotten her. As for Larry Rogers, he had been away from Plymouth this many a year. Somebody had sent him abroad the year after Lucy Amory's marriage to develop his musical genius. He had grown into a famous violinist, playing all over the country to crowded houses, before the finest

people in the land. It was a heautiful romance to Miss Becky to read in the Plymouth Record about our "gifted townsman:" she seemed to hear the echo of his violin when the wind swept through the pine boughs; she did not blame him because she sat in the shadow, because her life had been colorless. She sang again the old tunes he had taught her, and made a little sanshine in her heart. All of happiness she had ever known he had brought her. Why should she complain? And now she was going to the Old Ladies' Home.

'it isn't exactly what I expected in my

youth," she said to the old doctor's widow. "No: but you'll have a nice room and a bright fire, and the neighbors will drop in to see you and make it home-like. Now. there's old Mrs. Gunn. Nothing can persuade her to go to the home. She says it's only a genteel almshouse after all; and so she rubs along with what little she can earn and what the neighbors have a mind to send in, and they have to do it mighty gingerly too, just as if they were asking a favor of her. Lor', she doesn't earn her salt."

"I dare say," returned Miss Becky. Now, if it hadn't been for the rheumatism I could earn my living for years yet, and maybe get something ahead again, but it seems as if the rheumatism laid in wait for the poor and friendless."

" You ought to have married when you were young, Becky," said the doctor's widow, who had forgotten all about Becky's love affair and labored under the impression that she never had a chance—an impression which matrons are apt to entertain concerning their single friends. Miss Becky had been spending some weeks with Mrs. Dwight, who had moved away from Plymouth after her husband's death. She was there chiefly to put some stitches into the widow's wardrobe, which nobody else having incapacitated her for holding a needle or giving her mind to material details of "seam and gusset and band." But during the visit Miss Becky had been seized with her sharpest attack of rheumatism, which had kept her in bed for weeks, till her wages were exhausted by drugs and doctor's fees. It was at this time that she made up her mind to go into the Home on her return to Plymouth

Mrs. Dwight saw her off at the station. 'I hope you'll find the Home cosy," she said outside the car window. "It's lucky Parson Amory left you that hundred dollars

after all. He might have doubled it." "Yes, I suppose so," Miss Becky answered meekly. Perhaps she was thinking that if she was Mrs. Dwight no old friend of hers should go begging for a refuge at an almshouse. Perhaps she was thinking of the pretty, comfortable home waiting for her friend, and wondering why their fortunes were so unlike.

"Write when you reach Plymouth and let me know how you're suited," said Mrs. Dwight, and just then the cars gave a nuch and left her behind, and Miss Becky turned her glance inwards. Somebody had taken the seat beside her. "Your friend was speaking of Parson

Amory and Plymouth," he said. couldn't help hearing. I was born in Plymouth myself, but I haven't met a soul from there these twenty years. I'm on my way to look up my old friends."

"Twenty years is a long time," answer ed Becky. "I'm afraid you wont find many of your friends left. You'll hardly know Plymouth." "I suppose not-I suppose not. Have

you lived there long?" "1? I have lived there all my days."

"Good, I'm hungry for news of the peo ole. Tell me everything you can think of. Did Parson Amory leave a fortune? He was called close. Where's Miss Nell, married or dead? I can see the old place in my mind's eye, and the parsonage under the elms, and the orchard behind it where Lucy Amory planted a young tree on her wedding day, and the gown little Becky Thorne wore. By the way, is she alive?

Miss Becky hesitated an instant.

"Yes," she replied. "I know herore or less. She's alive." "And married?" "Well, no; she never married."

"She must be sixty odd; she was a pretty creature, such-I suppose they are wrinkles now! Where have the years gone? Is her home in the old place still?"

"Her home!" said Miss Becky, flushing little. "she has none; she is on her way to the Old Ladies' Home." "To the Old Ladies' Home!

Thorne!" he gasped. "And I---" "You seem to have known her pre ty well!" said Becky, who was beginning to enjoy the incognito. "I should think so. I've loved Becky

Thorne from my cradle; we had a silly quarrel which parted us-such a trifle, when I look back. Do you ever look back, madam?" The twilight was falling about them; Becky's face had grown a shadeor two paler all at once; she turned her dark, velvety eyes full upon him with a startled air. "You?" she said. "You must be Larry Rogers!" Then the color swept to he

self! Don't you know me? I am Becky the tunnel and they forgot that they were "sixty odd."

cheek in a crimson wave. "Do you know

I never thought you had grown old like my-

"On the way to the Old Ladies' Home, she wrote Mrs. Dwight, "I was persuaded to go to an old gentleman's instead!"

How French Bread is Made.

One summer's day we stopped to call at the stone farm house of Monsieur Daval. Ernestine, the eldest daughter, was house keeper in her dead mother's place, and she was who brought out the amber-colored cider, the goat's cheese, and the heavy, hard country bread. It is essential of French peasant hospitality to offer these things to visitors.

The loaf she took from the shelf was on of half a dozen leaning against the black wall. These loaves resembled cart wheels and had been baked in six-quart milk pans. Ernestine cut the loaf with a small saw made for this purpose! Nothing less than such a saw, or a pirate's cutlass, could sev er that homely but wholesome pain rassis

These loaves, we knew, were baked only once a month. Bread day in a Norman peasant family is like washing day on an American farm, in the respect that it comes at regular periods. We judged that bread day in this cottage was approaching, from the fact that only six loaves remained of the original thirty or thereabout.

After our luncheon Ernestine took u through the orchard to a picturesque stone building, where the bread was wont to be made. This building had once been part of an ancient abbey, and amid its ivv-cov ered ruins we can still trace fine sculpture and bits of armorial designs, but inside there was no sign of art or architecture. It was really a Norman hen house. We saw sev eral pairs of sabots or wooden shoes hang ing from the wall and looking as if they had been whitewashed.

In one corner of the place was a large space inclosed with boards. This was empty, but, like the sabots, it suggested whitewash or mortar making.

Ernestine told us that this was the familv dough trough. Hither, once a month, came her father and the hired man to "set" the yeast a-rising. Flour and water wer stirred together with huge wooden spades shaped like our snow shovels, which hung with the sabots upon the wall. When the mass, throughly beaten together, has risen and assumed a dark color and leathery consistency, then came the tug of war. The two men put on the sabots over their ordinary shoes, jumped in upon the dough, and began the kneading, Their way was to hep and prance and flourish like opera dancers, to stamp and kick like horses, exerting themselves till the perspiration streamed off them and they had no strength left. After this process the dough was put into the pans, and then baked in the huge oven at the rear of the abbatial hen house.

In all Norman towns half-clad men may often be seen lounging about bake hous doors. Their legs and feet are bare and floury, and as they tread the streets we know would do so "reasonably," that lady's grief that they have just come from or are returning to their usual occupation of kneading bread.

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed Ernestine when we told her that in America bread making was woman's work. " Mon Dieu! how cruel your men are! I would rather sho horses!"-Epoch.

Gibralter.

Through the kindness of the U.S. Consul Resident at Gibralter, one may obtain a permit to visit the fortress. Mounted on little Spanish burros or donkeys, you ascend the steep west side of the mountain by an old Moorish castle: there was the entrance of the fortress, which is about four hundred feet above the sea. Here a sentinel conducted us through the galleries. The gal lerles are tunnels many hundred yards in length, excavated through the solid rock along the entire north front parallel with the face of the rock. Embrasures are blasted out every few hundred feet, from which heavy artillery is provided, fully commanding any approach to the rock from the north. They are unexcelled in their execution and conception of military efficiency and are entirely the work of convict labor. They form two tiers, and the north face of the mountain from below seems studded with apertures resembling the port-holes of a vessel. The galleries were begun in 1782, under the direction of the English Governor of Gibraltar, General Elliott, during the siege of the French and Spaniards.

Emerging from the 'Galleries' we suddenly, at an elevation of some eleven hundred feet, find ourselves on a stony plateau on the north side of the 'Peak.' whence the eye meets one of the grandest views imaginable;-to the east the blue Mediterranean; to the North the mountainous district of Algeciras with the town of La Linea in the foreground; to the West the harbor of Gibraltar and the villages of Algeciras and Tarifa. At your feet are the race course, the cricket grounds, and the grave vard with its multitude of small square sepulchres, silent witnesses of the many bloody contests that have agitated this historic region.

How Vanilla is Produced.

The vanilla plant is found native in Mexico, South America and the West Indies; but it is only in the wild valleys, near the eastern coast of the first mentioned country, that the vanilla bean is found possessing the characteristics which makes it valuable for the use of man. In the other countries it attains no perfection and is practically worthless. The vanilla is an orchid and is cultivated by the Mexican Indians, and by them brought into the seaports and marketed, very largely in Vera Cruz. Of the great natural beauties and wonderful tropical features, especially the tropical vegetation of Mexico, the reader has doubtless heard and read. In the great valley of Mazatian-an immense sunken hole in the ground, a depression of more than 6,000 feet in its immediate surround ing, where every manifestation of nature is on grand scale, vegetation unrivaled in luxuriance and beauty, ferns being found there seventy feet in height—in this valley vanilla flourishes in a wild state, and here the supply of that flavoring for the chocolate of Montezuma was obtained, and the region round about is the vanilla center of the world. Nothing can exceed the jealousy of the natives in guarding its production from the eyes or cognizance of the outside world, and all the peculiarities of Mexican outdoor life are illustrated in the brigandage which both protects and preys upon the industry. be invented.—Burdette in Brooklyn Sagle-

But few whites ever penetrate to Mazatian and it is only at a great risk of life and lavish outlay that excursions are ever made to that point. Few care to attempt the ad-

venture The Indians cultivate by tying the plant to a scrub oak, when, being an orchid, it vegetates upon the air. For the first four years of its life it bears no fruit, and after that continues in bearing until fifteen years. The blossoms are in clusters, somewhat resembling lilacs, but white in color and of

the most powerful perfume, similar to tube. roses. The green fruit, or beans, depend from a stalk, clustered like bananas, which they nearly resemble in size every way, while the fruit is green. It is gathered when not quite ripe, but before the harvesting the beans diminished two or three on a stalk. These green beans, when gathered, weigh from 60 to 75 lbs per 1,000 (they are handled and sold by the 1,000), but dwindle in the process of curing, so that their weight finally is but from 10 to 14 pounds per 1,000. and shrink from one inch, or rarely two inches in circumference, to an attenuated pod not much larger than a pipe-stem.

To care properly requires about ninety days' time, and the manipulation is almost infinite, each bean being handled critically from 300 to 500 times in the process by the Indiaus. The green beans, as gathered, are disposed of in layers-first a layer of beans and then a blanket, and so on till a pile is formed of alternate layers of beans and blankets. This is called the sweating process, and during its continuance the piles are turned two or three times a day until most of the water is sweated out. This process is followed by drying in the sun, and here the natives exercise the utmost eare and attention. When finished, the beans are to be the color of a very dark cigar. The attendant picks up each bear occasionally, examines its length upon al ides, and if he observes that one end any part of the pod is coloring more rapidle than another, he twists a bit of lear around the spot or section until the action of the

sun shall have affected all alike. When the process is finished, the bane are tied in bundles of forty and then packed in cans containing fifty bundles, or 2,00 beans each. In this form commerce find the article. Twenty years ago the entire crop of beans cultivated and murketed amounted to from 500,000 to 700,000 vearly. and the prices ranged from \$2 50 to \$3 per pound. Now the annual production is 5. 000,000 and the present price from \$7 to \$1. per pound. A single firm-that of Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston and Chicago-na one-quarter of the whole crop. It is the most perplexing of all products to deal with, being so easily liable to injury. It is kent in vaults prepared for the purpose, but these must not be below the surface of the ground otherwise the bean will become moldy and spoiled by moisture; neither will it answer to store it in upper chambers, for in that case a dry rot will attack it.

The Mind Cure. Nellie Bryant, the pretty New Boston girl, s dead, a victim to the mind cure. Her distracted parents, once converts to the theory of Christian science, now curse the name, the beautiful girl are both loud and deep in heir denunciation of the quacks who parad

under the name of Christian scientists. "The girl died," said Dr. Ripley, want of care, typhoid fever and C

Nellie Bryant was attacked some time ago with virulent typhoid fever. Mrs. Moore, a scientist, was given the case, and conducted it as usual with her peculiar creed She gave no medicine, ordered no diet and took none of the steps known to the profession, but she worked the mind cure In the meantime the patient was allowed o eat such laxative; as watermelon, grape and other fruit, and, indeed, what she pleased

The result was she grew rapidly worse. The neighbors saw how the case was tendng, and some of them wrote to the city board of health, asking it to interfere and save the girl from certain death. This of course the board could not do. The gir grew steadily worse, and finally her father dismissed Mrs. Moore and called in Dr. Martha Ripley, but it was too late. The sufferer was then beyond aid, and slowly sank until death relieved her.

Besides being a shock to the community this will be a shock to the numerous credu lous people who firmly believe in Christian science, but the awakening may do no harm. - St. Paul Globe.

The Perennial Peach

I don't know enough about cookery to toast a piece of bread, but the close of the summer, the height of peach time, and the unfolding of the lecture season remind me of some peaches I have pecked at in years gone by and expect to peck at again this vinter. I cannot state positively that they wre the same peaches, and yet I know they may be. There is a way of "putting up" a peach-if that is the proper term-so that it can never be put down by mortal man. You have seen the beggar, as I have! He has been passed to you at tea. A great big round peach, fair to look upon; an island in a little pond of spicy juice. Well, a spoon goes with this peach. You take the spoon and in an off-hand way strive to make an ndention in the side of the peach with it. That cat won't fight, so you strike the peach martly and the spoon rebounds lightly. You let on that was what you expected it to do, and eat a few spoonfuls of the juice with the air of a man who is eating peach. Sometimes a desperate man will crowd the peach up against the side of the plate and essay to harpoon it with a fork. But the peach, cased securely in its thrice toughened toughness, like the seven-fold shield of Ajax, repels the forceful javelin and disappoints the blow. And favored indeed of the gods is he who strikes, it that the elastic peach jump not with dull resounding thud to kiss the floor. I have often wondered what that manner of peach tasted like, but have never been able to bite one, fearing the critical eyes of the company and the wary glances of the ever-watching hostess' And I have often wondered if the same peach, well saved and oft reserved with new rations of juice, would not last for many years. I would like to find out just how it is prepared, for there would be great money in the discovery. An elastic yes perfectly indestructible base-ball is yet 10

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ust detested diamonds, and thought jewelry and no love for ornaments, Roumanian or

pould't drive in coach and four, although she might have had 'em, dged along the street, as did her great forefather, Adam, idn't like to travel on the trains, they went

a journey 'cross the ocean main she never bad mapped, idn't like the drama, and she thought the ballet horrid;

idn't like the weather cold, nor yet so very was no novel reader, and took little stock in

h she'd now and then look over those by idn't care for household work, and had no

ove for dishes: tested stitches.

ers, telling how she'd try to make the ed in Massachusetts, she was freckled

id and tanned. "-Tid-Bits.

A Transformation Scene

Deerest thing happened on my car er day that I ever heard of," said a car conductor on the New York "Coming into the city we were a that was too straight to be pretty. She that the job is finished. plainly dressed, and too homely and to attract any attention from the rs who sat near her. All the afterw York on time and appeared very ner- side a young lady. about it. Finally I told her we couldn't in till eight o'clock, and then she said wanted the use of the state room about an hour and didn't want to be disturbed. 1. I didn't pay any more attention to or some time, but just before we arrived Central station I passed through the and sitting there in the seat where the woman had been was a girl-as pretty bananers. Perhaps you'd like a bananer, right a girl as I ever saw in my life, ma'am?" a round, creamy face, bright eyes and en ringlets, and she was beautifully

Something wrong here,' says I to my and I'm going to find out what it is.' approached her and asked to see her She showed it to me, and it check. all right.

'Do you know what has become of the party who had this berth last night!" I

I don't know anything about any old she snapped out as I went away. ome mystery here,' says I to myself. re's been a murder, or disappearance, thing, and I'm going to find out titis.' I hunted all through the car ven went forward into the passenger but no frace could I get of my old

passenger. By this time I was ghly excited, and as the train drew the station I called the company's deve, pointed the young woman out to and told him the strange facts.

Look it up,' says I to him. foul play of some sort, sure.'

The detective accompanied the young an to a carriage, and I saw him talk to She laughed, showing a rosy mouth nearly teeth, and then he laughed until ught he would fall to pieces. What's the trouble?" says I, as her

age drove away. 'Trouble!' echoed the detective ere's no trouble, except that you are a founded idiot. Can't a pretty young all t dancer make her toilet on your car en she's pushed for time, and has to get

suspecting her of murder and insulting

th from the train to the theatre, without

How Stoves are Put Up.

This being the seas in of the year when tudes of people are adjusting their ing apparatus, preparing for cold weathme will recognize their own experience he following amusing description from American Artisan of the way it is times done:

In the first place, the man puts on a very and very ragged coat. Then he puts his ids inside the place where the pipe ought go, and blackens his fingers, and then isly makes a black mark down the of his nose. Having got his nose erly frescoed, the man grasps one side bottom of the stove, and his wife the hired girl take hold of the other and in this way the stove is started the woodshe i to the parlor. In passthrough the door, the man carefully go his side of the stove around and s his thumb against the door post. At the stove is set down in its proper e, and the man and his wife and the d girl set out in a triangular search afie stove legs. Two were finally found de the stove, where they have remained spring, and the two others were found under four tons of coal. Then the an holds up one side of the stove, his wife puts two of the legs in place; ne holds up the other side while the two are being adjusted, and one of st pair is displaced. The trick of g the four legs into their proper place acticed wi h varying and indifferent s for some ten minutes, and by this he man gets excited and reckless, and ws off his coat regardless of conse-

Then the man goes for the stovepipe and first-class shape last year by the man, but this year the pipe proved ea little too long. So the man jams at down over his eyes, takes a piece e under each arm, and starts for the hop to have it fixed. Then he comes k, steps his muddy boots into one of the parlor chairs to see if the pipe will fit, n his wife makes him come down. In the of descending he plants his foot square

down on the hollow of the cat's back, and fire shovel, and on two or three occasions in comes within an ace of trampling the baby under foot. Then the man gets an old chair from the kitchen and climbs up to the chimney opening again, and makes the startling discovery that in cutting off the end of the pipe, the tinner had made the pipe too large to enter the hole in the chimney. so the man goes into the back yard and splits one side of the end of the pipe with an old ax, and squeezes it between his hands

until he makes it smaller. Then the man gets the pipe into shape only to find that the stove does not stand rue. Then the man and his wife and the hired girl move the stove to the left, and the legs fall out again. The legs are replaced and the stove moved to the right, and there is another seance with the legs. Then the elbow is found not to be even with the hole in the chimney, and the man goes into the woodshed after some little blocks. Then the man and his wife and the hired girl essay to put the blocks under the legs, and the pipe comes out of the chimney. The pipe is replaced in the chimney hole. when the elbow commences to topple over. The man's wife is visibly agitated, and the man gets the dining table out of the kitchen and balances an old chair on it, and makes sidn't care for isms, and she never wrote a his wife hold the chair while ha performs acrobatic feats on the grand combine, in an effort to drive some nails into the ceiling, during which performance the man drops the hammer down upon his wife's devoted on earth she wanted was a marriageable head, and she surprises him with a yell worthy of the emulation of a Comanche

Finally the man completes the grand act of driving the nails, constructs the wire swing to hold the elbow in position, hammers the pipe a little on one side and then a little on the other, pulls one joint a little ate, and didn't reach town until 7:30 here and pushes another length a little there, when we should have been in by six. giving vocal expression to a series of deof my passengers was a rather elderly | precatory and mildly profane adjectives. nfirm woman, with long, sallow face, takes a long breath, breathes a deep-drawn sunken eyes, a languid air and tawny sigh of relief, and proudly announces

Her Name was Smith

He boarded the train at Rochester and she kept inquiring if we would get into came to the only vacant seat in the car, be-

"This seat taken, ma'am?"

64 No. 27 "Wall, then, I guess I'll sit down."

Two minutes silence. "Have some peanuts, ma'am?"

"No, I thank you." "Jiminy, don't you like peanuts? Just like my wife. My great holt is peanuts and

" No. nothing, thank you."

"Live up to Buffalo, ma'am?"

"P'raps you know my friend Capt'n Jack Sloan, lives down in Elk street."

"No, I don't know where Elk street is. "By gol! and you live in Buffalo! Why, I've sold butter on Eik street market nigh onto twenty years. My name's Johnson. Your name ain't Jones, is it?"

"That's what I thought. I don't s'pose now it's Brown or any o' them colors?"

" No." "Been far?"

" Not far." Syracuse, mebbe; or Albany, eh?"

"No? gol! Hain't been to New York?" "Yes."

"Jiminy! I've never been there, though I saw a pretty slick felier from there once. Them New Yorks is regular goers, ain't poor beggar of a half-penny, with a like they? Any relations there?" 44 Few. ?!

"Gosh! Wonder if they know my cousin to walk around in a store and look slick. Your folks ever speak of Jake?"

" No." "Jake and me bought some land out West last year. Ever buy any?"

" No. " "Don't. Ja'ze and me lost \$500. It was way at the bottom of the river. Ever been jured—for he used all men, great and small, West?"

"Chicago." Father and mother living?"

"Live in Buffalo?"

been dead a long time. My wife's mother or man, and having, as I said, this of the lives with us. Her name's Martin. That godlike in him, that he could see a hero perain't vour name, eh?" 46 NO. 2

"I was jest thinking you looked like a man I know in Buffalo named Waters. He ain't your brother?"

"We must be a comin' pretty near Buffalo. That there lot of tracks looks like it. You don't happen to live on Main street?"

" No. "Then your name ain't Robinson?"

44 No. 22 " You must have a curious kind of name.

Sore it ain't Sanders?" "Sure."

"Wal, here we be; can I help you gitting "No, thank you."

"Oh, is there a door plate on your house?"

" Yes."

"Name on it?" "Yes."

"P'raps you wouldn't mind tellin' what the name on the plate is?" "Smith."

"Gol!" - Buffalo Courier.

It is, I think, of some interest to supple ment the very striking and exact experiments of Mr. Romanes on the scent of dogs by an account of some experiments of a elty, grandeur and perfection of the wonderlike kind made with a very different kind fulfilusion shown that it was almost the unia cinder in his eye. The stove was put of dog, viz., a pug bitch. She was taught versal theme of conversation, and the crowds to hunt for small pieces of dry biscuit in a daily increase. During the past two months good sized dining room. The dog was put the attendance of visitors has been much out of the room and a small piece, not much larger than the first months of the opening bigger than a shilling, of dry Osborne biscuit was hidden; and as long as the hiding place was accessible to the dog, she never failed to find it. Sometimes the biscuit would be placed under a heap of a dozen or more newspapers on a dinner wagon, sometimes under a footstool, or soft cushion, or the crowds.

the foot of a boot which had been just taken off, the hiding body being always carefully dog did not follow the trail of the person who had hidden the biscuit; often the dog one person hid the biscuit and another open-

The experiment which has now special of biscuit was placed on the floor under the center of a footstool which was one foot square and six inches high, and standing or feet which raised it one inch from the ground. The dog, from the way in which she would set about moving the stool-not a very easy thing to do, as it stood in an angle of the wall-was evidently certain that the biscuit was beneath, and as scent seemed the only means by which she could have come to this conclusion. I thought to entirely mask this scent and prevent her finding the biscuit by pouring eau de cologne on the stool. I found, however, it had no such effect. The biscuit was as readily and surely found when the eau de cologne was there as when absent. It seems, then, that recognizable odor, as Mr. Romanes proved, and so characteristic a smell that it immediately spreads, even through considerable obstacles, to a distance of several inches in a few seconds, for in most cases the biscuit was found in thirty to sixty seconds after it had been hidden; thus time was not allowed. one would think, for all the surroundings of tne hiding place to become saturated with t'e scent .- W. J. Russell, Nature.

Pen Picture of the Original Marlborough. No doubt the good people of Newport who are paying homage to his Grace the Dake of Marlborough will be interested in the sketch of John Churchill, the founder of the house, drawn by the inimitable pencil of Thackeray in the fascinating story of "Henry Esmond." This portrait of the great Duke stands out on the canvas of history like a mighty rock in a weary land. Here it is:

"Onr chief, whom England and all Ecrope, saving only the Frenchmen, worshiped almost, had this of the godlike in him-that he was impassible before victory, before danger, before defeat. Before the greatest obstacle or the most trivial ceremony; before a hundred thousand men drawn in battalia, or a peasant slaughtered at the door of his burning hovel; before the carouse of drunken German lords, at a monarch's court, or a cottage table, where his plans were laid, or an enemy's battery vomiting flame and death, and strewing corpses round about him-he was always cold, calm, resolute, like fate. He performed a treason or a court bow, he told a falsehood as black as Styx as easily as he paid a compliment or spoke about the weather. He took a mistress and left her; he betrayed his benefactor "'Tain't Williams, or anything of that and supported him, or would have murdered him, with the same calmness always, and having no more remorse than Clotho when she weaves the thread, or Lachesis when she cuts it. Our Duke was as calm at the mouth of a cannon as at the door of a draweither for love or hatred, or pity or fear, or regret or remorse. He achieved the highawful serenity and equal capacity of the nighest and lowest acts of our nature. His qualities were pretty well known Jake. He's gettin' ten dollars a week jest in the army, where there were parties of all politics, and of pienty of shrewdness and wit; but there existed such a perfect confidence in him, as the first Captain of the world, and such a faith and admiration in his prodigious genius and fortune, that the very men whom he notoriously cheated of their pay, the chiefs whom he used and inthat came near him, as his instruments alike, he took something of theirs, either "Jee, you hev travelled, aint you? some quality or some property, the blood of a soldier it might be, or a jeweled hat, or a hundred thousand crowns from a king, or a portion out of a starving sentinel's three farthings; or (when he was young) a "Our folks all live together down to kiss from a woman and the gold chain off Rochester. My father and mother have her neck, taking all he could from woman

> of sympathy for either." And of such was John Churchill, the victor of Blenheim, Malplaquet, and Ouden-

porough!

arde-the founder of the house of Mari-

It is said lemon juice and emery dust

will remove rust stains from steel when

A Continued Success.

everything else has failed.

One of the most remarkable successes in the history of Detroit amusement enterprises has been that of the great Cyclorama, the "Battle of Atlanta." Ever since its opening in February, a steady stream of humanity from Detroit, other Michigan cities, Canada, and other adjacent territory keeps pouring through the doors of the Cyclorama. The enterprise has enjoyed eight months of continuous success, and as it ages the attendance increases. The same faces can be seen on the platform time and again, the entertainment being on so grand a scale as to preclude the possibility of seeing it altogether sa tis factorily on a single visit. At first the public visited the Cyclorama expecting to see a picture or rather a Cyclorama inferior to those of other cities, or to see something similar to other Cycloramas, something they had seen before. Every one, however, after seeing the "Battle of Atlanta," became so amazed and delighted with the extreme nov-

ommendable enterprise has been very satis-The doors of the Cyclorama are opened a 8 a. m., and not closed until ten at night, every day, Sunday included, and hourly descriptions are given for the entertainment of

and the support the citizens have given this

PATIENTLY she sat and waited for his footreplaced before the dog was admitted into fall. His footfall was busy filling engage the room, and without exception the biscuit ments at other points. A tear trickled from in a very short time was discovered. It her eye and burst inte countless sparkling was over and over again proved that the atoms, as it fell on the mantle which hung gracefully from her shoulders. The gaslight flickered dismally in the dim hall. She let it flicker and heeded it not. The policeman's went by a different route, and in some cases | club struck the curbstone on the next block with a hollow sound, and she started in terror. What if-oh, sickening thought! But no-George was always fly enough to take a cah interest is the following one. A small piece after he had finished going out with the

> "Where have you been so long, George? she asked. He scarcely seemed to hear her. For several minutes he stood motionless, but his face

wore a troubled expression. At length he spoke these words: "My-hic-dear, I hash ter give it up. I've got 'er poorest mem'ry ever shaw. Ashk me shumpin' easy. I'll fin' out fer you tohic-morrow from shom of ozzher-hic-fel-

lersh.-Good-night."

HIGH PRIVILEGES .- "Gintlemin," exclaimed an Emerald Islander, who was holding forth to an assemblage of men on the advantages of belonging to a society of which he not only well-worn boots leave behind a to tell ye half the privileges appartainin' to members in this society, but I'll tell ye a few but also that to us at least so odorless a First, when ye are sick, it'll not be pertaters substance as dry plain biscuit emits so much an' tay ye'll be gittin', but foine cuts of roast whin ye are dead, ye'll have such a foine funeral that the folks on the sidewaik'll be afther askin', wid their eyes stickin' out like a lobster's, 'Shure who is in the coffin?' An' whin yer buried we'll take such exceding good care of your wives and children that they'll all be rejoicing greatly because they're widows and orphans,"-Harper's Bazar,

> On a crowded East Boston horse-car the other evening, the seats of which were nearly all occupied by men, a cutting rebuke answered by a neat compliment was overheard. Shortly after the car left the ferry there got aboard a young lady, whose pallid and care-

None of those having a seat at their disposal deigned to offer a seat to the one who seemed most in need of the resting place till at the further end of the car a roughly dressed workingman, resigning his seat in her be half, said:

"There don't seem, Miss, to be any gentle nen on this car." "I beg your pardon, sir. I am sure there is one," she replied, gratefully, as she ac cepted the seat.—Boston Budget.

had his photograph taken one day when he was at the beach with the boys. It was not a good picture, for he was not exactly in condition for taking one. But he thought he would have a joke with his wife about it, so when he reached home he handed it to her,

"There is a picture of a man who love She looked at it, and a deep blush over spread her face as she said:

"It is like Jim. Where did you see

An editor of a country paper having been invited to a picnic on the day when his paper had to go to press, called the boy who set the type and said: "Tom, I'm going away to-day and haven't got time to got out any more ing-room. Perhaps he could not have been copy. Take my article headen Party Organ the great man be was had he had a heart ization' and run it in again, putting over it Republished by request. That will save considerable time and you can go to press est deed of daring, or deepest calculation of at once." When the editor returned from thought, as he performed the very meanest action of which a man is capable; told a following: "Party Organization. Repub

Fish stories are now in order. This is one given as a fact and is alleged to be new. If the first, it should be framed alf the latter, its author should be decorated: A Muskoka camper alleges that he set out a night-line baited with a minnow. This was swallowed by a shiner, which was taken in later by a perch, which at a subsequent stage was captured by a black bass. A muskalonge woke up before the camper and swallowed the combination, and the whole outfit was hauled ashore in time for breakfast. Muskoka is a wonderful country.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.-Cincinnati Banker's Wife-My dear, you must give little Dick a spanking, and a hard one, too.

Great Banker-I haven't tim; I must-Wife-But it won't do to overlook this fault THEY had come in to the fair. A young ady, clad in a plain calico dress, was walking up S. Main Street this a. m., holding the hand of a youth of twenty or thereabouts with a rural look about him. When they reached a certain grocery the young mar ish or a sparrow fall with the same amount He quickly dropped the girl's hand, and rushing into the store, exclaimed, excitedly Say, mister, gimme tin cents' worth of then big pertaters with hair on 'em. Gosh, but von't I make the old man's eyes stick out." -Ann Arbor Courier.

"This is a most delicious fish," remarke the minister, who was enjoying a Monday dinner with the family. "I suppose the markets are well-stocked now. Mr. Hend

"Well-er, to tell the truth," replied Mr

Hendricks, uneasily, "I caught that fish my self." "O, did you?" said the minister. "Well. suppose when packed in ice fish will easily

keep from Saturday till Monday.

"DID you hear my sermon yesterday?" asked a Lincoln clergyman of one of his con gregation. "No: I'm sorry to say that I didn't go to church yesterday. What was your sermon about?" "About Joseph going down into Egypt to buy corn." "Well, that may be all right as a text, but if Joseph had

from the Sunday school collection and ther went out and pitched pennies with it. Banker-Great Casar? Lost every cent

to Nebraska for corn."-Nebraska Stat

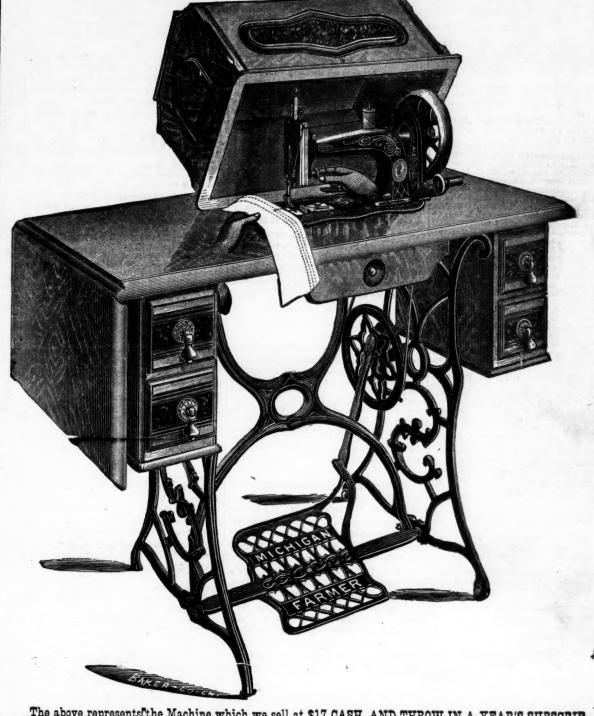
other boy had taken from his father. Husband-Oh! tell him to put my money

back where he got it, like an honest boy .-

A WASHINGTON lady was canning and pickling peaches, and her little two-and-ahalf-year-old daughter was endeavoring to assist her in every way. Finally a package of whole cloves was produced, which were to be inserted in the fruit for spice, when the little one suddenly exclaimed: "O mamma, jet me put in the tacks!

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Publishers Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

A coxcomb is ugly all over with the affecation of the fine gentleman .- Dr. Johnson. "What is that?" said a teacher to an infant. cointing to a period. "That's the top of an "said the child."

An Illinois farmer has made a cheese in the shape of a man. It is said to look like a thing of life—and very likely it is.

When does a lady treat a man like a telescope? When she draws him out through, and then shuts him up. "Now that I have got my hay in," said the

relieved farmer, "I think the world would be greatly better for a good shower." If men never married till they could propyould not be so shabby as it is.

Don't judge a man's character by the de-ference shown him. No one ever saw a chimney sweep crowded off the sidewalk. In the loss of an object we do not propor The supreme happiness of life is the con

viction that we are loved—loved for ourselves—say, rather, loved in spite of ourselves.—
Victor Hugo. Robinson-Hello. Jones! Been away shoot ing for a couple of weeks, haven't you? Jones—Yes. Robinson—Well, whatdid you bag? Jones—My trousers.

A dealer in pears said he had some rea Duchy Dangle 'em.' It took the purchaser ome time to realize that the pears were the 'Duchess d'Angouleme."

Let no man boast that he is free from cold blindness until after he has been sent to the dry goods store to match his wife's black silk, and has come out of the ordeal satisfac-

Next to a red wagon with a spring sea there is nothing so pretty as a drum-major who wears a hat made of a buffalo robe and wings a long pole with a silver knob on th

Guest (to landlord)-I say, landlord, hav you got such a thing as an encyclopædia about the house? Landlord—No, sir, we have not: but there is a gentleman from Boston in

Old Mr. Sandstorm-Young Peterly, they say has developed a taste for strong drink. It's dreadful to see a man going to the bad. Old Mrs. Sandstorm—Yes, when a young man gets dessicated that's the end on him.

A youngster sat watching his mother while she "pitted" cherries. She inadvertently passed one without removing the stone. Hopeful immediately picked it out with the

Old Gentleman (putting a few questions)-Now, boys—ah—can you tell me what com-mandment Adam broke when he took the forbidden fruit? Small Scholar (like a shot)— —Please, sir, th' worn't no commandments, then, sir! Questioner sits corrected.

"John." said a farmer's wife, "afore we "John," said a farmer's wite, "after we start for home I think I'd ought to have that tooth pulled out. It's ached the whole day." I know, Mariar," replied John, dubiously, "but by the time we get that jug filled an' the plug terbacker we hain't goin' to have much eft to spend on luxuries." read the official crop report, he'd have gone

A little Buffalo girl was not feeling well and her parents suggested that she might be about to have the chicken-pox, then prevalent. She went to bed, laughing at the idea but early next morning went into her parents' room, looking very serious, and said: "Yes, it is chicken-pox, papa: I found a fedder in the bed."

The wife of Dr. Aolergyman, went up to the pulpit after a ser mon by a strange minister to shake hands and he said: "The wife of Dr. A.—, presume?" And she, with the confused iden that it might not be the Dr. A.— whom he knew, said, "Yes, one of them"—as if he were a Mormon.

An old grandma with a small boy boarded a Gratiot Avenue car the other day and the conductor rang the register twice. "What's that for?" she asked. "That's two o'clock," answered the boy. In a minute or two another passenger got in, and again the register rang. "Three o'clock!" exclaimed the old lady as she bobbed around on her seat. "My stars! but how time does fly in a city."

"THERE's where the boys fit for college,

said the professor to Mrs. Partington, pointing to a schoolhouse. "Did they?" said the old lady with animation. "Then if they fit for coilege before they went, they didn't fight afterward." "Yes," said he, smiling and favoring the conceit; "but the fight was with the head, not with the hands." "Butted, did they?" said the old lady.

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HOME STUDY, 8 ok-keeping, Business Forms Penmauship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc thorough y tanght by MAIL. Circulars free. BRYANT & STRATTON'S, Busine, N. Y.

A T a session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, In Chancery, convened and held at the Circuit Court room in the City of Detroit on the 28th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. Present: Hon. William Jennison, Circuit Judge. Mabel Webb v., Frank J. Webb. In above cause it appearing by the affidavit of Mabel Webb, complainant, that it can not be ascertained in what State or country said de and it further appearing by the return by the Sherif of Wayne County, that the subpona issued in this cause cannot be served upon said defendant be cause his whereabouts cannot be ascertained; upon motion of Howard Wiest, solicitor for complainant it is ordered that said defendant, Frank J. Webb appear in this cause, and answer complainant's biff on or before the first day of February, 1888.

WILLIAM JENNISON, Circuit Judge.

AT a session of the Circuit Court
for the County of Wayne, In Chancery, convened and held at the Circuit
Court Room in the City of Detroit, on the
23rd day of August in the year one thousand eight
hundred and eighty seven. Present: Hon. William
Jennison, Circuit Judge. Frank G. Zens vs. Sarah
A. E. Zens. In above cause it appearing by the affidaylt of Frank G. Zens, complainant, that it cannot
be ascertained in what State or Country said de
fendant, Sarah A. E. Zens, resides or can be found
and it further appearing by the return by the Sher be ascertained in what State or Country said defendant, Sarah A. E. Zens, resides or can be said and it further appearing by the return by the Sher iff of Wayne County that the subpens issued in this cause cannot be served upon said defendant, because the whereabouts cannot be ascertained upon motion of James J. Atkinson, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered; that said defendant Sarah A. E. Zens appear in this cause and as wer complainant's bill, on or before the 28th cry of January, 1838.

JAMES J. ATKINSON, Circui J. M. C. Solicitor for Complainant.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—Third Judicial STATE OF MINIMARY
Circuit, in Chancery,
Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county
of Wayne, in Chancery at Detroit, on the twentyninth day of September, A. D. 1887.
CHRISTOPHER ADCOCK, Complainant,
No. 3328. ANNA W. ADGOCK, Defendant.

In this cause it satisfactorily appearing by affidavit on file that the defendant. Anna M. Adgock, is not a resident of this State, but resides in the city of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canadis, on motion of Frederick T. Sibley, Solicitor for the complainant, it is ordered, that the said defendant enter her appearance and answer the Biff of Complaint filed in this cause on or before four months from the date of this order, and that within twenty days the complainant cause this order to be published in the MICHIGAN FARMER, said publication to be continued once in each week for six successive weeks. JOSEPH M. WEISS, Circuit Court Commissioner, Wayne County, Mich. FREDERICK T. SIBLEY, Solicitor for Complainant.

A true copy: VICTOR T. LEMKE, Deputy Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. Ss.

At a ression of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven



PAUL MONTON, Gon. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Chicago, HL

TRANSFERS OF SHEEP.

ciation.

rded in the Michigan M. S. B.

Gee Wright to J. E. Placeway, Hamburg, 1985 and Geo Wright 13, 24, 33; to Geo Linock, Handy, ewes Geo Wright 15, 17, 21, 23, 34; to A. Stowe, Iosco, ram Baron Bismark W. Ball. 257, also ewes, Geo Wright 3, 7, 4, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25, 26, 27, 20, 28, 30, 28, 32, 35, 29, and J. E. Caswell 52. F M Dean to I A Balch, Lyons, ram M L

Taft 72.

F W Smith to C W Holmes, Ypsilanti, ewes
J E Smith 137, 138, 266, 267, 319, 365.

W E Kennedy to Paimer & Ehead, ewes J
O H, 152, 154, 160, 173, 174, 176, 182, 183, 184,

O L Morgan to Harvey Harman, ram S C Lombard 128; to Henry Crompton, ram S C Lombard 128; to S Bradley, Reading, S C ombard 130.
Walter Knox to Peter Vorheis, Pontiac,

rams W Knox to Peter Vorheis, Pontiac, rams W Knox 9 and 13, swes A D Taylor 240, 240, L Cate 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Hobart Jackson to G R C Adams, Cales-burg, ewes J E Smith, 21, 88, 102, 167, 241. Wm Holcomb to S H Cross

Wm Holcomb to S H. Cross, Independence, sweet M Perry 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, L. Cate 7 and 16, ram Wm Holcomb 9.

L Sprague to O Sample, Wixom, ewes L.S 56, 88, 104, 105, 106, 107, 112, 113, 116; to J M Springer, Plymouth, ram L 5 93; to C Button and J Pettibone, Farmington, ram L 8 94; to C Rogers, Farmington, ram L 8 66; to M.C Moon, Waterford, ram L 8 96; to R Gamble, Southfield, ram L S 96; to J Tubbs, Ovid, ram LS 100; to L M Brooks, Novi, ram LS 47; to F Chapman, Northvills, ram L 8 63; to O Butler, Northville, ram L 8 63; to O Butler, Northville, ram L 8 67; to J Bender Butler, Northville, ram L S. 67; to J Bender and L Cramer, Bowling Green, O., ram L S. 69. R Hathaway to J M Wells, Rome Centre, Swes W G Wilson, 90, 91, 93, 96, 108, 110, 114, 116, 128, 129, 132, 133; A A Wood, 29, 33, 35, 44, G D Bush 156, D K Hall 327, 328, 332, 338, R Lane 264, W H Root 38, A J Wickur 4, E M Wheeler 92, B B T & Son 240, E Hathaway 38, 41, 42, 153, 156, 158, 170, 174, 177, 179, 189, 192, 201, 224; to J Keeny, Tipton, rams R Hathway 68, 94, 96, 98, 104, 106, 102, 109, 110 115, 116, 120, 121, 123, 132, 134, 138, 140, 141,

147, 150.

M Southworth to John French, Hülsdale ewe T M S 2-4, ram T M S 271, T M S 217, 26 for Texas market; to M Osborn, Pioneer, O., ram T M.S. 269, ewes T M S 114, 143.

ES Sprague to MC Moon, Waterford, ram ES Sprague 27; to HE Moore, North Farm-ington, ram ES Sprague 25. T M Southworth, Allen, to A V Hess?, 84, 65, 70, 97, 96, 112, 128, 69

H H Smith to A Smith, South Lyon, ram C W Maring to H F Randell & Co., Weiser, ho, rams A W Maring 113, 119, 127, 124, 128, 423 424, 430.

Thos Smith to Wm Houghton, Victor, ewes T Smith 32, 34, 35, 36, 23, W Ball 244. NE Selverance to G H Gillespie, Mason

ram L Chapel 141, ewes Le Chapel 67, L Chapel 19, 49; to Jesse E Fogelsonger, ewes Lee Chapel

H L Doane to W P Haran, Ann Arbor, ram E. N. BALL, Secretary.

The Michigan Crop Report.

The returns this month indicate that the wheat product of Michigan the present year amounts to 22, 8.5, 153 bushels. The average yield per acre is 13 and 8-tenths bushels

Probably no wheat crop ever grown in this State was more difficult to estimate than that of 1887. The yield varies so greatly in different localities, and on different farms in the same locality, that a report, however accurate, for even a large area furnishes no certain basis for an estlmate of the entire crop. The figures above given are based on the area in wheat as shown in July crop report, the actual yield of 256,693 acres as shown by records kept by threshers, and the actual yield of 163,918 acres grown on 9.159 farms as shown by a canvass made by correspondents.

Much of the area covered by the canvass made by correspondents is doubtless included in the returns taken from the threshers' records. The acreage threshed taken from the threshers' records includes about onesixth of the total wheat acreage of the State.

The wheat product as above estimated is about 4,708,000 bushels less than the crop of 1886, and more than 5,000,000 bushels less than the average annual product in the eight years, 1878-85.

The canvass made by correspondents in the southern four tiers of counties furnishes data for the following statements:

Three farmers in each hundred raised less than 5 bushels of wheat per acre, 19 farmers in each hundred raised 5 to 10 bushels per acre, 33 farmers in each hundred raised 10 to 15 bushels per acre, and 29 farmers in each hundred raised 10 to 20 bushels per acrd Footing we find that 84 farmers in each one hundred raised in 1887 less than 20 bushels of wheat per acre.

The average yield per acre of wheat raised on corn stubble is returned at 11 and 34hundredths bushels; on wheat stubble, at 11 and 29-hundredth bushels; on oat stubble. at 12 and 33-hundredths bushels, and on summer fallow, at 17 and 34-hundredth bushels.

Reports 1 ve been received of the quantity of which marketed by farmers during the month September at 315 elevators and mills. Of these 255 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is 51 per cent, and 42 are in the fifth and sixth tiers of counties, which is 47 per cent of the whole number in these sections respectively. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 1,246,951, of which 256,318 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 266,291 bushels in the second tier; 174,692 bushels in the third tier; 399,431 bushels in the fourth tier; 125,484 bushels in the fifth and sixth tiers; and 24.735 bushels in the northern counties. At 25 elevators and mills, or 8 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels of whea reported marketed in August and September is 2,276,439.

The yield per acre of oats in the southern tiers is 30 and 36-hundredth bushels; in the central, 29 and 5-hundredths bushels; aud in the northern counties 23 and 73 hundredths bushels.

Barley averages 21 and 16-hundredths bushels per acre in the State.

Corn is estimated to yield 39 bushels of ears in the southern counties, 54 bushels of ears in the central counties, and 45 bushels of ears in the northern counties. These figures indicate an average for the State of about 20 bushels of shelled corn, or about two-thirds of an average crop.

Potatoes will yield not to exceed one third of an average crop. The estimate, comparison being with a full average, is 28 per cent in the southern counties, and 43 and 45 per cent in the central and northern

sections respectively. Winter apples will yield about one-half nof an average crop.

Peterinary Acpartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary stryeon. Prefessional advice through the oclumns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers. First. The fell name and address will be necessary that we may identify show as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described as examples accurately described as exampled by a size of me dollar. Private address, No. 201 Size St., Deiroit, Mich.

Chronic Mammitis or Garget in accow

Maria Resids, Oct. 3th eterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a six-year-old cow which calved i About September 1st began to give blood milk in left side of bag. At times mil would be full of cletted blood, then would be better for a few days. Lump formed in front teat and made it quite sore, rest of bag not tender. What is the trouble and what the remedy

Anesser. - From the above description symptoms we are inclined to believe the disease in your cow is chronic mammitis or garget. From the long standing of the disease we anticipate changes of structure in the mammary gland not made sufficiently plain to enable us to advise the proper course of treatment. We therefore advise you to call a competent veterinary surgeon, as a surgical operation may be necessary.

Synovitis.

LAWTON, Oct. 8th.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. We have a valuable horse that has a lump bout the size of a hen's egg on the surface but not so thick; it is just above the fetlock and pastern joint on the back of hind leg. Seems to be around or through the cords makes him lame at times, mostly when starting. Have been rubbing it with arnica and gargling oil but it does not help it very What can I do to remove the lump as well as the lameness? Subscriber.

Answer .- From the above description of the puffy enlargement on thethind leg above and behind the fetlock joint, the disease evidently is synovitis, the result of injury, or possibly of too early training. Presuming our diagnosis correct, we would recomnend the following: Take (blue) mercurial ointment, half an ounce; extract hiyoscyomus and cosmoline, of each one ounce. Mix well together, apply to the swollen part with gentle friction every other day for a week. Then wash the part clean with cas. tile soap and water; rub dry and apply a rubber bandage which must be removed occasionally. When properly managed this treatment is the most successful known to

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET,

DETROIT, October 24, 1887.

FLOUR .- The markets is steady at unchanged figures, but the slight advance has strengthened holders. Flour is in a better position than wheat in all the leading mar kets, owing to the strong demand for export.

dichigan, stone process. 33 25 @3 dichigan roller process. 3 50 @3 dichigan patents. 4 00 @4 finnesota, bakers. 3 50 @4 dinnesota, patents. 4 25 @4 ave. 2 60 @3	7	@3	25	13							 	L	i N	38	96	oc	0	r	D	9	ne	to	8		n	RI	ere	LÍI	ch	WE:	
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WHRAT.-The week closes with the wheat market dull at all points, prices showing an advance on both spot and futures since our last report. Chicago closed slightly lower on English markets show an improved tone, and while American wheat is falling off in the re ceipts at Liverpool, American flour is largely increasing. Closing prices on Saturday were as follows: Spot-No. 1 white, 771/4e; No. 2 red, 763/40; No. 3 red, 75c. Futures-No. 2 red. December, 77%c; May, 83%c.

CORN.-The market has weakened a little and prices show a slight decline. No. 2 is quoted at 44c, and May delivery at 48c; No. 3 is quoted at 44c, and No. 2 yellow at 44%c. OATS .- Market dull and slightly lower. No. 2 white held at 301/40, and No. 2 mixed at

BARLEY.-Values remain steady. No. 2 is quoted at \$1 28@1 30 P cental for State, and 1 15@1 20 for No. 3. Demand fair.

RYE .- Quoted at 50@52c \$ bu., with a firmr market. FEED .- By the car-load \$13 25@13 50 W to s quoted for bran. Middlings quoted at \$13 50

@16 25 W ton. Market steady. CLOVER SEED .- Market again lower. The demand is very light, and it is a bad market to sell in. Prime spot is selling at \$3 95@ 3 97%c № bu., and December delivery at \$4 05. BUTTER .- Market firm; receipts of choice not up to the demand. Quotations are 21@22c \$4 15. for extra selections of dairy; 18@20c for

choice, and 15@17c for fair. Creamery is firm at 24@26c P D. CHEESE .- Market dull but quotation steady at 12@12½c for Michigan full creams

Ohio, 10%@11c: New York, 13%@13c. EGGS.-Fresh command 18%@19c W doz FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, P ox, \$4 00@4 50; oranges, Messinas, \$\ bex, \$525 50; cocoanuts, \$ 100, \$5 00@5 50. bananas, yellow, \$ bunch, \$2@3; red, \$1 50@ \$2. Figs, 11@12c for layers, 14@16c for fancy. BEESWAX .- Steady at 25@30c P b., as to quality.

HONEY .- In improved inquiry and quoted at 18c for choice comb and 121/@13c for new extracted.

BRANS.-Market irregular and lower. City picked mediums, in car lots, are quoted at \$2 25@2 30 \$ bu., and 5@10c more in smal lots. New unpicked quoted at \$1 50@1 90 %

DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet at 4@5c for ommon, and 829c for evaporated. SALT .- Michigan, 86c per bbl. in car lots;

eastern, 85c; dairy, \$2 per bbl.; Ashton BALED HAY .- Demand only moderate Timothy in car lots is quoted as follows: Prime No. 1, \$11; do. No. 2, \$10; do. No. 3 \$9@

9 50; mixed, \$7@8 50; clover, \$6@7. Straw \$5 POTATORS.-Market active. Quoted at 68 @70c W bu. by the car-load on track, and 75@ 80c from store. ONIONS.—In fair demand at \$2 50 \$ bbl.

supplies ample. POULTRY .- Market active and firmer. Quoted as follows: Live, D., roosters, 4c; hens, 6@7c; turkeys, 8c: ducks, 6@7c; spring chicks, 6@7c; P pair, pigeons, 25c.

HIDES .- Green city, 60 % b., country, 6%c; ured, 7% 38c; green calf, 7@8c; salted do, sc; sheep-skins, 500@\$1 50 each; bulls, stag and grubby hides % off.

APPLES .- Maket quiet but on the whole in etter shape. Less poor fruit offering. Quoted at \$1 75@2 00 per bbl. for choice stock. CRANBERRIES .- Michigan quoted at \$1 75

Concords and Catabaws. The former variety about ended for the season PEARS.—Demand good at former range, or

\$3.50@4.50 W bbl. for choice. QUINCES.—The market unchanged at-\$4@ 90 per bbl. for No. 1's. The supply good. SWEET POTATOES .- Firm at \$3 25@8 50 for Jerseys, and \$2.25@250 for Baltimores.

CABBAGES .- In fair inquiry at 44@5 75 100. There is a lighter shipping demand. TOMOTHY SEED .- Very queit at \$2 65 per PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork has met with

a set-back, and prices are 50@75c. \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$}}}\$ bbl. lower on all grades. Land is slightly higher, while bacon is lower, Mess beef has also declined. Quotations here are as follows:

#13 75 @14+00 15 75 @16 00 .5.5, 75 @6 00 .7.5, 75 @6 29 .7.5 @ 7.5 .7.5 @ 7.5 .7.5 @ 7.2 .7.5 @ 7.25 .7.5 @ 7.25 .7.5 @ 7.25 Short clear
Lard in therees, \$\Pm\$ b.
Lard in teges, \$\Pm\$ b.
Hams, \$\Pm\$ b.
Choice bacen, \$\Pm\$ b.
Extra mess beef, per bbl

HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week, with prices per ton:

Monday—19 loads: Three at \$14, \$13, \$12 and \$11 50; two at \$12 50 and \$11; one at \$15, \$10 50 and \$10. -25 loads: Six at \$11: five at \$12: hree at \$18, \$11 50 and \$10; two at \$12.50 and \$10.50; one at \$12.50.

Wednesday—48 loads: Fifteen at \$11; eleven at \$10; ten at \$12; four at \$13; three at

eleven at \$10; ten at \$12; tour at \$16; thase at \$11 50; two at \$10 50; one at \$14 and \$12 50.

Thursday—50 leads: Thirteen at \$12; ten at \$10; eight at \$11; six at \$50 50; five at \$11 50; four at \$9; three at \$12 and \$12.50; two at \$14 and \$8; one at \$18 50, \$9 75 and

\$9 50.

Friday—27 loads: Eight at \$10; aix at \$11; aive at \$12; three at \$12 and \$10 56; one at \$11 50 and \$9 50.

Saturday—12 loads: Three at \$13; awo at \$10; one at \$14, \$13 50, \$12 50, \$12, \$11 50, \$11

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Oct. 22, 1887. CATTLE.

The receipts of sattle at these yards num pered 646 head, against 840 last week. Outside of the western eattle consigned to the local trade there were very few cattle or sale. and these not very good in quality. The dressed beef trade during the past week has been bad, especially for western carcases. For native eattle prices did not vary from those of last week, excepting stockers which were 15 and 25 cents lower. Western cattle made the lowest record of the season, selling at \$2@3 per hundred. The following were

Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 Extra graded steers, weighing .,300 to 1,450 lbs... 44 00@42 to 1,450 lbs... 54 00@42 to 1,500 lbs... 550@3 75 Good steers, well fatted, weighing 950 to 1,100 lbs... 350@4 00 @40 mixed butchers stock—F52 cows, heifers and light steers... 8 25@3 40 Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light thin cows, heifers, stags and buls 2 15@2 50 \$20 200 \$250@250

J B Rowe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 791 lbs at \$2 60; 4 av 880 lbs at \$3, and 3 thin ones av 753 lbs at \$2 50. Jedele sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 1

M 60.

Judson sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$2 60.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 2,223 head. against 1,189 last week. The sheep market opened up quiet, the demand being light, Only a small part of the receipts found sale here, the balance being shipped east in first bands. On the sales made prices showed no particular change from those of last week.

Jedele sold Burt Spencer 220 av 92 lbs at Haywood sold Baxter 122, part lambs, av 79 venson sold John Robinson 77 av 68 lbs

York, but all higher than a week ago. The \$3 12½. Tubbs sold Young 60 av 72 lbs at \$3. Barbour sold Monahan 63 av 66 lbs at \$3

Jedele sold Burt Spencer 208, part lambs, av 72 lbs at \$3 50. The offerings of hogs numbered 1,911 head against 1,226 last week. The hog market

was badly demoraliled. During the week there has been a sharp decline at all points. and it was hard for the drovers to accept the situation here. Buyers, however named the price at which they would do business and ben laid back. Some of the drovers shipped out, but a majority took their losses here. As ompared with the prices of last week the narket ruled 40@50 cents lower and closed

Barbour sold Webb Bros 28 av 235 lbs at \$1 2), S.nith sold Clark 37 av 155 lbs at \$4 10, C Roe sold Webb Bros 83 av 213 lbs at \$4 20, Haywood sold Clark 34 av 223 lbs at \$4.

Stevenson sold Webb Bros 66 av 227 lbs at C Roe sold Webb Bros 76 av 180 lbs at

Hill sold Webb Bros 71 av 203 lbs at \$4 25 McQuillan sold Stabler 68 av 214 lbs at \$4 20. C Boe sold Webb Bros 64 av 231 lbs at \$4 20 Johnston sold Webb Bros 85 av 166 lbs at

JB Rowe sold Webb Bros 157 av 195 lbs at \$4 10. Judson sold Webb Bros 10 av 228 lbs at \$4. C Roe sold Webb Bros 159 av 200 lbs at \$4 25.

King's Yards. Saturday, Oct. 22, 1887. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 907 head of cattle on sale. Western cattle were in large supply and sold lower than last week. Fair to good native cattle were not very plenty and the market on this class was firm. Stockers were plenty and sold 15225 cents lower than last week.

Culver sold Genther 5 fair buchers' steer av 946 lbs at \$3 35.

D Sullivan sold Billkofski a mixed lot of 6 d of fair butchers' stock av 903 lbs at \$3. not sold Mosher 21 fair butchers' steers

Culver sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers' stock av 750 lbs at Glenn sold Moore a mixed lot of 14 head of utchers' stock av 882 lbs at \$2 90 and a lot of 6 head of coarse ones to Reagan

mixed lot of 6 head of coarse ones to keagan av 943 lbs at \$2 20. Evans sold S Flieschman a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 816 lbs at \$2 55 and 4 stockers to Sumpt av 730 lbs at

\$2.75.

Mosher sold Knoch 6 good butchers' steers av 1,020 lbs at \$3.50.

Snyder sold Reagan a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 888 lbs at \$2.50.

Guthrie sold Heutter 4 fair heifers av 617 nts sold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 Clements sold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 752 lbs at \$2 50.

Wreford & Beck sold Phillips & Wreford 27 mixed westerns av 852 lbs at \$2 60 and 32 to D Sullivan sold Mosher 11 stockers av 627 lbs at \$2 50.

D Sullivan sold Mosher 11 stockers av 627 lbs at \$2 50.

D Sullivan sold Mosher 4 good butchers' stockers av 627 lbs at \$2 50.

being an 805 lbs at \$3 60.

Purdy sold Volgt a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 746 lbs at \$2 50, and 5 bulls av 636 lbs at \$2. 5 bulls av 636 lbs at \$2. Suilivaa & F sold McGee 52 mixed westerns av 746 lbs at \$2, and 26 to Capits av 775 lbs at

of fair butchers'

Beach sold Brooks 4 stockers av 700 lbs at \$2.25. Switzer sold Brooks 6 stockers av 643 lbs at

water of the state of tar butters stock of the state of t

MoHagh sold Kacamon a mined lot of 6

\$2.25.

Ingersell soid H: Roe a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' steck av 696 lbs.et. \$2.12½ and 14 stockers to Backa av 593 lbs.et. \$2.10.

Wreford & Beck soid Mason 32 mixed westers av 645 lbs at \$2.35, and 31 to 8 Flieschman av 710 lbs.et the same.erice.

Cope soid McGee a mixed lot of 28 head of coarse buighers' stock of 670 lbs at \$2 25, and 3 fair ones to Stucker av 740 lbs at \$2.65. SHEEF.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,677 head. The sheep market opened up active at las week's prices, ruled steads, and closed firm. Standlick sold Phillips & Wreford 111 av 8 lbs at \$3 25

\$2 87%. C Switzer sold@hillips & Wreford 37 av 17 bs.at.88. Waters sold Barter 36 lambe av 52 lbs a

Beack sold Bown an 100 av 98 lbs at \$3 75 Ormiston sold Phillips & Wreford 86 av 7 lbs at \$3 15. Waters sold Loosemore 67 av 78 lbs at \$2 25. Sheldon sold Morey 126 av 77 las at \$3 15. Lovewell sold Morey 40 av 63 lbs at \$2 25. Shepard sold Andrews 144, part lambs, av

7 lbs at \$3 50. Brant sold Andrews 22, part lambs, av 60 bs at \$3 65. Bunnell sold Young 101, part lambs, av 71 bs at \$3 50. Kalaher sold Wreford & Beck 24 av 86 lbs

t \$3 25 and 24 lambs av 63 lbs st \$4 50.

Nott sold Wreford & Beek 50 av 81 ibs at Culver sold Loosemore 128 av 63 lbs at \$2 75 Snyder sold Loosemare 25 av .65 ibs a

Vickery sold Loosemore 67 av 73 lbs at \$3. Craner sold Powman 85, part lambs, av 90 lbs at \$4 25.
Switzer & Ackley sold Fitzpatrick 43 av 82

bs at \$3 25. Patterson sold Baxter 72 av 81 lbs at \$3 55. Newman sold Fitzpatrick 87, part lambs Proper sold Phillipts & Wreford 120 av. £2 lbs at \$3 10. Standlick sold Andrews 14 lambs av 57 lbe

at \$4 10. Webb sold Loosemore 94 av 81 lbs at \$3 25. Vanbuskirk sold Fitzpatrick 29, part lambs, v 70 lbs at \$340. McHugh sold Fitzpatrick 22 lambs av 53 lbs at \$4 50.

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 2,814 head There was no material difference in the market at these yards and that at the Central. the close if anything being a little weaker. Webb sold Webb Bros 67 av 222 lbs at \$4 30. Switzer & Ackley sold Huyser 59 av 220 lbs

Brant sold Rauss 23 av 124 lbs at \$4 30. Starkweather sold Clark 31 av 183 lbs at 4 25.

Harger sold Rauss 29 av 171 lbs at \$4 15.

Nott sold Rauss 14 av 170 lbs at \$4 30.

Cuiver sold Clark 75 av 166 lbs at \$4 10.

Holmes sold R S Webb 70 av 210 lbs

\$4 25.

\$4 35. Ormiston sold Clark 54 av 197 lbs at \$4 15. Ormiston sold Clark 54 av 197 lbs at \$4 15. Rundell sold Rauss 62 av 228 lbs at \$4 15. Bunnell sold Clark 68 av 182 lbs at \$4 10. Glenn sold Clark 86 av 166 lbs at \$4 12½. Kalaher sold thauss 3 av 198 lbs at \$4 35. Beach sold R S Webb 57 av 203 lbs at \$4 10. Standlick sold Clark 47 av 185 lbs at \$4 10. Lovewell sold Clark 49 av 169 lbs at \$4 10. C S witzer sold Clark 47 av 151 lbs at \$4. Webb sold Clark 47 av 151 lbs at \$4. Webb sold Clark 47 av 151 lbs at \$4.

Webb sold Clark 47 av 1913. Ibs at \$4 10. Ingersoll sold Pardy 54 av 127 ibs at \$4. Sprague sold Sullivan & F42 av 176 ibs at \$4. Moore sold B 8 Webb 77 av 206 ibs at \$4 15. Standlick sold B 8 Webb 55 av 202 ibs at

Patterson sold R S Webb 24 av 187 lbs at \$4

Buital CATTLE.-Receipts, 13 101 against 11,305 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 350 car loads of cattle or sale. Trading was active but irregular. Extra to fancy steers were regarded about steady at the prices of Monday week, but there were none here worth \$5 25. Common to fair medium grades were 10% is centa lower than a week ago. Good 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers brought \$4 89@5 05; good 1,400 to 1,500 lb de, \$4 50@4 80; good 1,309 to 1,400 lb do, \$4@4 50 good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do, \$3 85@4 35; good 1.130 to 1,230 lo do, \$3 53,@3 90, and fair to good, 1.000 to 1,100 lb do, \$3 2523 50. The offerings on Tuesday were mostly the tail ends left over from the previous day, and prices on these were weak. On Wednesday and Thursday there were but few cattle offered. not enough to establish prices. The receipts were increased on Friday. The demand was light and prices weak. On Saturday the market ruled slow and closed at the following

QUOTATIONS: Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weigh 4 75@\$5 00 4 03@4 3 1,400 lbs....ood beeves-Well-fattened steers 3 75@4 1

quality. Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.
Michigan stock cattle, common to choice.
Michigan feeders, fair to choice...
Fat bulls, fair to extra. SHEEP.-Receipts 43,800, against 49,200 the

previous week. There were about 12,000 sheep og sale Monday, for which there was a fair demand at about Saturday's rates. In remain at about Sattray's faces. Inferior to fair sheep sold at \$3.25@4; good to choice, \$4.25@4.50, with good to choice lambs at \$5.35.75. Prices declined 10@15 cents on Tuesday, but for good sheep this was fully recovered on Wednesday. The offerings were light on Thursday and Friday and the market machanged. On Saturday there was a unchanged. On Saturday there was good supply of sheep and a fair demand at about former prices. Inferior to fair sheep sold at \$3 15@4; good to choice, \$4 25@4 50; good to choice lambs, \$5@5 50. Hogs.—Receipts 95,872, against 70,785 the previous week. The offerings of hogs on Monday consisted of 120 car loads. The market opened up slow, declined 10@15 cent

from Saturday's prices and closed weak with 20 loads unsold. Fair to prime fat pigs sold at \$404 82½; light mixed \$4 7004 80; selected Yorkers, \$4 8004 90; selected medium weights also \$4 8004 90, but with sales of a few extra to outsiders at \$4 95.65; coarse and rough, \$4 64 40. Prices declined 5@10 cents more on Tuesday and on Wednesday 10@16 cents more was taken off. The market was very quiet on Thursday, and on Friday it ruled weak at a decline of 5 cents. On Saturday the receipts of hoose were large, the market dull and of hogs were large, the market duli an weak. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$4.5 @4 60: selected medium weights, \$1 50 @4 60

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 55,586 against 47,840 last week. Shipments 53,606. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 9,685 head on sale. The general market was active and prices stronger than at the close of last week. The supply of "good" natives was comparatively light. Premium beeves sold last week Robb sold Brooks 5 good butchers' steers as high as \$5 40. Eastern dealers purchased

the policy but, and Cape Cod at \$3@3.25. Market av 1,120 lbs at \$3.60, and 9 stockers av 780 lbs most of the choice natives offered. The supquiet.

CRAPES—Quoted dull at 3%0.20 lb. for at \$3.40.

sold at \$5 15, and 65 head of 1,739 lb steers Purdy sold Kelb 5 fair cowe av 1,004 lbs at sold to a dressed beef man at \$5 15. Eastern \$2 25 and a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stocks McGee av \$60 lbs at \$2 20.

(Earl sold Resgen a mixed lot. of 16 head of fair butchers' stock w 750 lbs at \$2 60.

(Beardslee sold-Switzer & Ackley 6 good butchers' steers at 7,068 lbs at \$3 45 and a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' steers at 7,068 lbs at \$3 45 and a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' steers at 7,068 lbs at 33 45 and a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock to ruled steady on Thursday and weak on Fri-

Pair to choice shipping, 1,300 to 1,400 Common to good shipping, 1,050 to ogrand medium steers, 900 to 1,400

> Hoge.-Receipts 124,971, against 192,006 last week. Shipments 53,320. The offerings of hogs on Konday numbered 21,285. The market opened up quiet, became active, and then weakened, closing 5@10 cents lower than on Saturday. Poorto prime light sold at \$4 25@4 480. Infection without the control of the statement of the sold at \$4 25@4 480. sactually, 1700 to prime fight soid 2134 2563 4 60; insferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 25.63 4 70; skids and culls, \$3 1864 10. Prices declined 10 cents on Tuesday and on Wednesday there was an advance of 5 cents on the best grades. Common hogs were 5 cents lower on Thursday, but all grades advanced 5 cents on Friday. The market on Saturday was active and firm, with noor to prime light solitons. ane firm, with poor to prime light selling at \$4 20@4 55; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 10@4 65; skips and culls, \$3@4.

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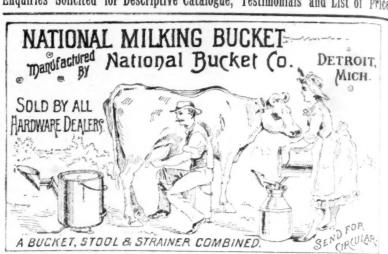
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